FBIS DAILY REPORT

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EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GHALI ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

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[Text of speech by Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Egyptian delegation, at the sixth nonalined summit conference in Havana on 7 Sep]

[Text] Mr President, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, has bestowed on me the honour of representing him in this conference in Havana which gathered in Havana the heads of state and governments of the non-aligned countries.

On behalf of my president and in the name of the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, I would like to express to President Fidel Castro and to the government and great and noble people of Cuba our deepest thanks for the warm welcome extended to us and to the Egyptian delegation: a welcome which reflects the relations between the revolutions aiming--however different the means may be--to achieve freedom and justice to all oppressed. I couple my thanks with sincerest wishes for the success, happiness and prosperity for the people of Cuba.

It gives me also great pleasure to extend to the heads of friendly states assembled here, and especially to President Josip Broz Tito, the spiritual father of the non-alignment, the greetings of the Egyptian people, and their hope that this conference will lead to the consolidation of the way begun in Cairo, 18 years ago, in order to achieve prosperity and development to all our countries and peoples.

Egypt will spare no effort in order to realize this objective and will not spare any sacrifice in order that we all stand together in support of just and noble causes, which we all came to Havana to defend and uphold so that the aim set by the conference could be attained.

Mr President, there are special and distinguished characteristics that tie Cuba and Egypt. The two countries cooperated in Cairo between the fifth and the twelfth of June 1961 with other founding members to create the legal and political basis of the non-aligned movement all together. We defined the following basic five principles of the non-alignment which I would like to reiterate here and underline:

First: Independent policy based on peaceful coexistence.
Second: Support of national liberation movements.
Third: Rejection of military alliances belonging to any super-power.
Fourth: Rejection of any bilateral military alliances with any super-power.
Fifth: Refusal to allow any super-power to establish military bases.

Those five principles have guided us from Belgrade to Cairo, to Lusaka, to Algiers, to Colombo and to Havana. We should be guided by those principles and keep them always in our minds, because respecting them is the only way to guarantee that member countries of this conference will remain free from all commitment towards the two blocs and thus be able to keep their identity free from anything else but to work for the preservation of peace and the consolidation of peaceful cooperation among our peoples.

Mr. President, I would like here to refer briefly to the important questions on our agenda. The first may be an ideological and intellectual question. If we look to the world around us, a world faced by competition between the two blocs and super-powers and which is manifested in different ways, we can realize that the only way to work for real peace is to refuse categorically to be aligned with this or that power.

Nevertheless, our movement was torn since its inception between temptations or deviations--a deviation to the right which condemns the capitalist bloc--while keeping a close and clandestine relationship with it at the same time, and a deviation to the left calling for special ties with the socialist bloc under the pretext that they are the logical, natural and only ally to the non-aligned countries.

My country's experience in this context is of special significance. We did have, and for many years, very close ties with the Soviet Union, but we succeeded, thanks to genuine non-alignment to correct this situation when the Soviet Union tried to interfere in our internal affairs.

On the other hand, last March we equally strongly refused in Washington--again thanks to genuine non-alignment--an American proposal to conclude a bilateral agreement which could have infringed upon our policy of non-alignment. Therefore, non-alignment for Egypt has always been the framework through which we managed to safeguard our independence against the interests and designs of the two super-powers.

We believe we came out of these experiences more matured and enriched. We call upon those non-aligned countries inside our movement, which tend to encourage peripheral tendencies, to refrain from propagating such ideologies, so we can preserve the solidarity and unity of the non-aligned movement through the principle of co-existence, to avoid ideological confrontation and to ensure the widest possible views inside the different leading bodies of the movement.

Mr. President, I would like to speak now on the problems facing Africa and to which we attach great importance, first as Africans, as non-aligned and last but not least as Egyptians, proud of being Egyptians, Africans and non-aligned.

Africa will not be truly and fully master of its own destiny, will not realize truly and fully its unity, its voice will not be really strong and effective in the world community, except to the degree that Africans themselves deal with their own problems, analyzing and finding solutions to them. This is why we recognize the importance of OAU decisions which we believe should provide the framework in which the non-aligned movement deals with the continent's problems.

Mr. President, serious problems are threatening Africa. Colonialism and racism are still clinging in the south of our continent. We have debated for a long time at Monrovia the courageous and heroic struggle of our brothers in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for the liberation of their countries. I take this opportunity to salute SWAPO and the Patriotic Front, who joined us as full members of our movement. I also take this opportunity to express the solidarity of the Egyptian people with their armed struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination. I would like to assure them of our continued military, material and political support.

The second major problem threatening Africa and its independence is economic underdevelopment, which is becoming more and more complicated. It is not sufficient to be non-aligned to be politically free because such freedom will be always threatened if it is not supported by a social and economic freedom.

Our determination not to compromise our liberty through any committments which are bound to harden our differences is the only guarantee to salvage our movement and give it a big new impetus. This is to restore the glorious historical era between Bandung to Cairo, to Belgrade, to Lusaka, to Algiers. This era during which our peoples decided, having freed themselves from colonialist domination, decided to take a decisive role for the protection of world peace.

Mr. President, I would like to refer here to another important subject which concerns the institutions of the non-alignment movement and especially the Co-ordinating Bureau.

One of the important debates during our first conference at Belgrade in 1961 concerned the creation of a permanent diplomatic body for the movement. The overwhelming majority of the countries at that time rejected categorically this idea. But after twelve years, and during the Algiers conference in 1973, the idea was revived in the form of establishing a Co-ordinating Bureau as a permanent body to coordinate the different activities of the non-aligned countries.

Unfortunately, the fears expressed at Belgrade have proven right. Some inside the bureau have sought to transform it into a body in the service of a limited number of countries only. As decisions of the bureau are reached by consensus, those who claim to constitute the majority try to impose their views while the rest, who are in many instances great in number, have nothing but to express reservations after it is disclosed that a decision has been already adopted. Therefore, in the end, an active and noisy minority takes decisions and claims that it speaks for the whole movement.

This behavior, undemocratic as it obviously is, weakens our movement and almost deprives it of the requisite element of credibility not only towards the members of the movement themselves but towards the whole world.

The present Co-ordinating Bureau, in its present composition and its work, constitutes a new small bloc inside the non-aligned movement. This reminds us of a reference by the foreign minister of Guinea in his statement at Belgrade in 1961. He was almost predicting the future when he said, and I quote:

"The non-alignment [movement] could not become a bloc or an alliance because, if such a thing happens, it means that we are widening and deepening the influence of the cold war."

Mr. President, your country will assume the chairmanship of the Co-ordinating Bureau during the next years. We believe the bureau should not be turned into a body creating complications and additional differences. In our opinion, it is necessary to amend the rules by which it functions and improve its role in order to reflect the real essence of non-alignment and become a framework of negotiations and conciliation between different points of views and tendencies instead of being a new bloc inside a non-aligned movement, whose basic philosophy is founded on rejection of blocs. Hopefully, the new composition of the bureau will remedy some of the previous shortcomings, but what is more important is to see how the bureau will work during the next period. We are ready to give any assistance that may be required for ensuring the success of this aim.

The African countries are waging since twenty years the most difficult of wars against underdevelopment. Unfortunately, in spite of the enthusiasm of our peoples, the courage and stamina of our political and technical cadres, the results achieved are still little and discouraging.

Accordingly in Monrovia, on bold initiative by the executive secretary of the OAU and the support of Nigeria, we discussed thoroughly and seriously this problem, which created great concern and which will be during the next year in the forefront among the causes of international tension. The next summit of the OAU, which will be held in Lagos, the great African capital, during the next months, has to draft a new strategy so that our continent could succeed in its new war against hunger, poverty and underdevelopment. It is necessary that the wise words of President Kaunda before this conference concerning the position of oil producing non-aligned countries would be one of the important aspects before that meeting. The non-aligned conference should encourage and support this position expressed by President Kaunda.

Mr President, the third serious problem threatening Africa is the foreign interference and counter interventions which could introduce the danger of the cold war to our continent, which managed, till few years ago, to be the only continent which avoided such a war while the Iron Curtain was dividing Europe into two blocs and Asia became a battlefield for the super-powers through other countries. Today, the same fate could face Africa if it is not conscious of this danger.

I feel duty bound here to call upon you to protect Africa from the dangers of the cold war, to respect and guarantee Africa's non-alignment and to contribute to make our continent a zone of peace. We recognize that this is a difficult job, complicated, almost impossible, but we have to continue at the same time to struggle against colonialism and racism in the south of the continent.

We have from now on to prepare for this mission and to realize this big and noble goal if we do want to protect Africa from exploitation, oppression and division and if we want to avoid to be dragged into a military and ideological confrontation alien to Africa.

Mr President, allow me to deal with Asian problems in the context that Egypt, being the only country belonging at the same time to Africa and Asia, adds a new perspective--together with other perspectives and responsibilities.

Since the end of the First World War, both Egypt and India corrdinated their struggle against British imperialism. In March 1947, that is, before India regained its independence, Egypt participated in a conference held in New Delhi to discuss Asia's problems after the war, and in January 1949, also in New Delhi, Egypt participated in a conference to support Indonesia's quest for independence.

If I am recalling those memories, it is to emphasize that Egypt, even before it regained its independence, considered that Asia's contribution is a vital element in the balance of powers and in favour of peace. That is why we have always supported the struggle of the peoples of Asia for their liberation from the imperialist yoke. We have supported the heroic struggle of the people's republic of Vietnam and upheld her candidacy into the non-aligned movement in Lusaka. Since then, we are anxiously following the confrontation between Vietnam and China.

We are also hoping for a just and satisfactory settlement of the problem of Democratic Kampuchea, which caused a debate, in order to maintain the unity and solidarity of our movement.

We extend our felicitations to Pakistan, who joined our movement, and express our appreciation of its important role in support of non-alignment.

Mr President, the stress on Asia's role in the world, and the support of its contribution towards the policies of positive neutrality has always been one of the basic principles of Egypt's non-aligned policy.

As Asia assumes today a cardinal role in the movement of non-alignment, Latin America is also invited to play an equally important role. So permit me to review with you, Mr President, these affairs briefly.

At the inception of the non-aligned movement, it was essentially Afro-Asian, inspired by the five principles of Pancha-Shilla (April 1954), and later by the ten principles of Pandeong. But with the presence of Cuba in Cairo in June, 1961, a new dimension was added to non-alignment with the addition of a new continent to the movement.

Since then, Latin American participation in the movement has grown. It is with pleasure, indeed, that we welcome today among us Bolivia, Suriname, Nicaragua, Grenada as new members in our movement. We sincerely hope that holding this sixth summit meeting in Latin America will be the starting point in an ever-growing and intense participation by these countries in support of our movement and its basic principles and to resist any attempt to blot these principles under the guise of one form of non-alignment, which has very obvious goals however it tries to conceal its name.

Our movement should not turn into a "closed club". Indeed, it should be opened to include all countries which rid themselves of the affiliation to blocs and which are ready to struggle with us for peace in the world and for the dignity of nations and the dignity of man.

On its part, Egypt will spare no effort to foster brotherly relations between the countries of South and Central America both on the bilateral level and in the context of the non-aligned movement. We are certain that the enlargement and reinforcement of our movement will signify a new phase of dynamic and revolutionary struggle.

Mr President, allow me to explain the recent developments in President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat's efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. President as-Sadat's initiative and visit to Jerusalem in November 1977 to offer peace based on justice to the enemy is a truly revolutionary action that is in conformity with the traditions of the revolutionary progressive struggle, with the traditions of the Third World and with the traditions of nonalinement--regardless of all the accusations, fabrications and auctioneering.

This historic initiative, which will continue to advance with forcefulness and determination, aims and will continue to aim at the peaceful settlement of the Palestine problem in accordance with the aspirations of the Palestinian people, who suffered not only from their enemies' coercion but also from some Arab countries. Through the conclusion of the peace agreement with Israel, Egypt was able to regain all of its occupied territory from the enemy and restore its territorial integrity. This is undoubtedly a victory for the Arabs, for Africa and for all nonalined countries that is deserving of their support.

In the meantime, Egypt concluded another agreement with Israel, on the basis of which Egypt was able to attain the principle of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the West Bank and Gaza and the Palestinians' right to establish their own provisional government, which will negotiate with the Israelis to attain their ultimate goal: self-determination.

I wonder about the criticism that is being directed against us. What is the president of Syria blaming us for? He is blaming us for negotiations with Israel. Didn't Syria negotiate with Israel in 1949 to conclude the armistice agreement? Didn't Syria negotiate a second time with Israel in 1974 for the withdrawal from the city of Al-Qunaytirah? Is it the case that when Syria negotiates with Israel it is a progressive stand that conforms with the principles of nonalinement, and when the Egyptians negotiate it is a violation of these very same principles?

A minimum of logic is needed if one is to be taken seriously. When the president of Iraq affirms that the problem is not among the Arbas but a matter of principle, allow me to remind him that the parties to the 30 or 40 conflicts in the last 30 years in the Arab world have been attempting to affirm some kind of legal or intellectual principles to justify their positions--the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border dispute; the Syrian-Lebanese conflict; the Palestinian-Syrian conflict; the Iraqi conflict; the Moroccan-Algerian dispute; the PDRY-YAR dispute.

Egypt is great and generous, and is prepared to extend its arm to any Arab state to hold a fraternal dialog on an equal footing in order to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement for the Middle East problem.

Egypt supports the proposal by the UN secretary general that he raised when he addressed this conference to consider the convocation of an international conference within the UN framework. Egypt is also ready to support any UN initiative or resolution that would expedite the restoration of Palestinian territory, as it expressed last week before the Security Council. Egypt demands that the nonalined movement be a framework for national reconciliation among the Arab states.

Mr President, this is the true situation, and this is our firm and consistent position.

If some want to overlook facts and allow their whims to color the entire picture, that is their right; but if they do that, they should not expect to drag with them a movement based on peace, justice, peaceful coexistence and the defeat of imperialism.

Mr President, our movement has always been in the forefront of the struggle for the dignity of nations and individuals and in enthusiastically supporting the call to establish a new international economic order capable of freeing our peoples from the bondage of underdevelopment.

As the national liberation movements in the Arab world, Africa and Latin America paved their way to defeating the remnants of colonialism and racial discrimination, which still seek to retain their positions in some parts of the Third World, these movements have helped to convince the industrial countries that their economies depend on true and free cooperation with the developing countries, which produce the necessary raw materials.

The benefits of the call for conducting a dialog on an equal footing between the advanced world and the developing countries and for shrinking the policy of domination and racial discrimination so as to initiate a new era of cooperation, not confrontation, become clearer with each passing day.

For our part, it is incumbent upon us to reaffirm our unity and consolidate the large-scale and deep cooperation between us in financial, economic and trade fields in order to guarantee the success of this dialog in the interest of all.

Egypt has always worked to strengthen this cooperation. The cooperation agreement between Egypt, India and Yugoslavia, which was concluded in 1967 and renewed last year, is a vivid example of this. Another example is the Arab-African summit in 1977, which was a tangible expression of a solidarity whose framework should be expanded.

The continent has the right to prosperity without interference from ideologies that are alien to our traditions.

Mr President, as I come to the end I wish to stress once more Egypt's adherence to nonalinement as a genuine movement. This adherence stems from deep conviction that nonalinement is simultaneously an ideology and a vivid fact.

The Third World, which faces problems of underdevelopment and suffers from the ills of backwardness that have been imposed on it, realizes its weaknesses, while in the meantime it realizes its huge potentials. It needs ideas that could inspire and mobilize its potentials and free our cadres from frustration. One of these ideas is that of nonalinement. National development as well as regional and continental cooperation among nonalined nations should be based on ideas and reality if it is to be positive and fruitful. Our movement can achieve this and turn ideas into a dynamic force capable of resisting backwardness and foreign domination in the three continents, including the poorest and richest areas.

Our obligation on the continental and international levels, for the sake of those suffering on earth as well as those enjoying riches, is to thrust forward the ideology and progress of the nonalined movement. Within the three continents, the nonalined movement should help the developing countries overcome their backwardness and support the struggle against neocolonialism. Within the international framework, the nonalined movement should help advanced countries overcome the critical and dangerous stages emanating from exaggerated power, which forms an element of tension and disequilibrium.

Thus, nonalinement should put an end to the unhealthy relations that were established in the last century between the two halves of the world and overcome the social and economic gap that form a barrier between the peoples of the north and the peoples of the south.

Mr President, allow me at the end of my statement to thank you once more for the great hospitality extended to me by your people. Mr Presisent, I would like also to express to you our sincere wishes for success in your new task in the next 3 years, during which we are confident that you will be the spokesman of a movement in which the elements that bind us are always stronger than those that divide us.

NICARAGUAN JUNTA MEMBER ORTEGA ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

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[Speech by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, at the 6 September morning session of the nonalined movement sixth summit conference in Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Text] The tragedy of Dominica has allowed one to see the solidarity of the peoples and governments which comprise the nonalined movement. We are sure that this solidarity will be strengthened to the benefit of the peoples.

In January 1928, the sixth pan-American conference was held in Havana. At that time, the Nicaraguan people were in an unequal struggle with Yankee intervention. Calvin Coolidge, U.S. President at that time, participated in the meeting. The tyrant Machado, who was president of Cuba, also participated, hoping to find backing from some delegations. On 2 January 1928, Sandino wrote the following message: May our voices be heard in Havana. Men will not fail to have the moral courage to tell the truth about our misfortune. Let them tell how the Nicaraguan people, who are bravely struggling and suffering, are determined to make any sacrifice, including their own extermination, to defend their liberty. The Havana results will be void if the ideals of the Spanish-speaking peoples are not made clear and if they let them be killed to the last man. We will have the consolation in knowing that we have fulfilled our duty. Homeland and liberty!

And there was not a single voice raised at the Havana meeting. Today, Havana serves as the site of this sixth summit of peoples and governments moved by common interests which are represented at this assembly. It is a free, hospitable and solitary people which receives these delegations. And it is the head of the revolution of this people who presides during this period over the nonalined movement. The tyrant Machado no longer rules Cuba; the people of Cuba rule their own destiny. [applause]

The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation Front salute the Cuban people, their government and commander and Comrade Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State. We also salute the peoples of Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia for the solidarity shown in favor of our cause.

On Saturday, 1 September, we read a Havana datelined cable in a Mexican paper referring to Nicaragua's position regarding the Kampuchean problem. We say problem because for imperialism it is a problem when a country becomes free. The cable stated that the Nicaraguan delegation, in recognizing the people's Republic of Kampuchea had alined itself with the Soviet bloc. We all know what interests control international press agencies of the so-called free world, so we are not surprised at this development. We know that many of these press agencies, and with them the most reactionary sectors of the North American government and those of Latin America, are observing our declarations at this meeting.

These are the same forces which brought the Somoza dictatorship into being. These are the same forces that slandered and killed Lumumba, Che, (Van Troy) and Sandino.

It is inconceivable to imperialism that a people be free. It is inconceivable to imperialism that a people be sovereign or independent. Because, simply put, "the people" is nothing more than a grammatical expression for them. We reaffirmed this when the final offensive was waged. They weighed the war in mathematical terms. Somoza has a regular army. Somoza has more soldiers than the Sandinists. Somoza has tanks, airplanes and artillery which the Sandinists do not have. Somoza has more soldiers, more rifles, more munitions than the Sandinists. Therefore, Somoza has to win the war against the Sandinists.

But they forgot that Somoza did not have the people and that we Sandinists were the people. [applause] When Somoza was losing the war, and after Somoza lost the war, there was talk of Costa Rican intervention, of Panamanian intervention, of Venezuelan intervention, of Cuban intervention, of Soviet intervention because, simply put, imperialism has never been able to understand--nor will it ever understand--that people are able to achieve their liberation, that people are able to express their solidarity with people and that because of this the free and sovereign Nicaraguan people today recognize the right of Kampuchea to occupy this seat. [applause] Imperialism cannot understand this, we repeat, because for them, "the people" is nothing more than a simple grammatical expression.

The Nicaraguan people have achieved the right to be here today through their blood, in this way breaking with a historical past of servility with the imperialist policy. For the first time in their history, the Nicaraguan people are able to officially express their sovereign will by joining this nonalined movement a short 41 days after their triumph. We join the nonalined movement because at this time we see it as the broadest organization of the Third World states and because it plays an important role and exercises growing international influence in the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism--including Zionism--and all forms of oppression, and because they are for active peaceful coexistence, against the existence of military blocs and alliances, for the restructuring of international relations on just foundations and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

In the Sandinist revolution there are no alinements. There is an absolute and consistent commitment with the aspirations of people who have achieved their independence and with those who are struggling to obtain their independence. This is why we are in the nonalined movement. This important fact is part of the liberation process and the peoples of Grenada, Iran, Kampuchea and Uganda have achieved beautiful victories this year.

In 1855, a man named William Walker arrived from the southern slave states of the United States with a band of mercenaries to become c ner of our homeland and of all of Central America. The man in question called himself president of Nicaragua, and his first decree was to reestablish slavery. The North American press and not a few North American legislators made William Walker a hero. In September 1856, after a continued and bloody resistance, the Nicaraguan people and the peoples of Central America defeated the invader, who was forced to flee to his country of origin where he was received as a hero. A few months later he tried to invade our country on several successive occasions. On the third attempt he was captured in Honduras, a country neighboring Nicaragua, and he was shot.

In 1909, a liberal president named Jose Santos Zelaya, who tried to open new markets in Europe, was forced to resign because of a note sent by the North American secretary of state. But what Mr Zelaya lacked was present in the Nicaraguan people, who then rose up against the Yankee intervention. We are in the nonalined movement because we reject Yankee intervention.

For this reason and because we are Sandinists, we demand the integration and unconditional return of the Guantanamo base to Cuba, and we recognize the heroic and unequal struggle being waged by the Cuban people against the criminal blockade. [applause] For this reason, we support the struggle of the Puerto Rican people for their self-determination and independence. [applause] We express solidarity with Lolita Lebron and her comrades in jail, who are the authentic representatives of the struggle of the Puerto Rican people. [applause] For this reason, we support the Panamanian people in their struggle for sovereignty over the Canal Zone. [applause] For this reason, we are with the people of Belize in their struggle for independence, self-determination and territorial integirty. [applause]

Yankee Marines landed in our country in 1910 in an attempt to crush the independence desires of our people. Bloody battles ensued, and this armed intervention continued until 1926, the year in which they withdrew believing that they had controlled the situation.

We have always indentified with the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people because we are Sandinists and because just causes are our causes. [applause] We condemn all aggressions which have taken place and which continue to take place against the Vietnamese people and government, which heroically struggled against foreign aggression and occupation.

We also support the just struggle of the Saharan people, and from now on Nicaragua can be counted among the countries which fully recognize the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic and the POLISARIO Front as the sole legitimate representative of the heroic Saharan people. [applause]

For this reason, we recognize the legitimate rights of the Namibian people, represented by SWAPO [applause]. We support the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, which is the sole representative of that people. We condemn the imperialist maneuvers in Rhodesia, the Muzorewa puppet regime and the so-called internal settlements. [applause] We express solidarity with the frontline countries and condemn the aggressions of South Africa and Rhodesia against them, and we express solidarity with the rights of the peoples of East Timor for their self-determination. [applause] We support the reunification of Korea and demand the withdrawal of North American troops from South Korea. [applause]

Just a few months later, in 1927, Yankee Marines once again landed on our soil. The figure of Augusto Cesar Sandino vigorously rose up. At the head of worker and peasant army, he militarily defeated the interventionist forces in unequal combat. Sandino was the synthesis of the desires for liberty of a people who were systematically attacked by Yankee intervention and subjected to imperialist exploitation and domination. These same Marines, who killed the Philippine people thousands of kilometers from our country, then came to bloody Nicaraguan soil. This explains the power of Sandinism, which on 4 May 1927 began what Sandino called the war of liberation to end the war of oppression. [applause] The Yankees, who could not militarily defeat Sandino's army and who were forced to withdraw in January 1932, resorted to betrayal and used an army and a commander--named Anastasio Somoza Garcia, founder of the dynasty--as their instrument. That army and its commander were the result of the White House strategy to kill Sandino. They believed that by killing Sandino the problem would be resolved. They did not take into account that Sandino had started a liberation process, which, continued by the FSLN, would achieve one of its most important victories on 19 July 1979. [applause] At the same time that we were defeating the criminal Somozist National Guard, we were also expelling the last Yankee Marine from Nicaragua--Anastasio Somoza. [applause]

Our country is a small country, a poor country. There are a little over 2.5 million Nicaraguans living on 128,000 square km of land. It is a country which depends primarily on agriculture and which saw production paralyzed due to the war. It is a country which has had a few manufacturing plants which were destroyed by the bombs of the Somoza air force. It is a country with a small population which has had to sacrifice thousands of its best sons to reject three armed Yankee interventions which have claimed more than 200,000 victims. It is a country which, in its final offensive against the Somoza dictatorship, suffered more than 50,000 deaths, with a high percentage--90 percent of the total--being children and young people ranging from 8 to 20 years of age. It is a country in which schools and hospitals were destroyed and cities razed by 500-pound bombs which the United States and Israeli Zionism gave to Somoza.

But we were not alone in the struggle. We knew that we could count on the support of the people. We believe that this is what prevented a new Yankee intervention in our homeland when the tyrant was already defeated. Among the papers abandoned by Somoza we found proof of the credits which the Israeli Government had given in weapons to the dictatorship, because Israel was an accomplice of the crimes committed by Somoza. Israel was the instrument used by imperialism up to the last moment to arm the genocidal Somoza dictatorship. Rockets, rifles, mortars, airplanes, gun emplacements and even helmets and uniforms were sent to the dictator by Israel. But the force of the people was greater than the force of aggression. [applause] These credits, this debt which involves millions of dollars, as we said, will not be paid. [applause] We will not pay any debt contracted with other countries which involved providing arms to the Somoza regime. On the contrary, it is Israel who is indebted to our country. [applause]

For this reason, because we are Sandinists and because our people have been struggling against aggression and intervention for over 150 years, we have historically identified with the struggle of the Palestinian people. [applause] We recognize the PLO as their legitimate representative and condemn the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and demand their unconditional return. [applause] We support the true effort in the search for a just and true peace in the Middle East, which should take into account the interests of all parties, and particularly the rights of the Palestinian people. [applause]

On 4 May 1927, at the moment Sandino was emerging, a Nicaraguan traitor made an agreement with the Yankee government on the sovereignty of the Nicaraguan people in exchange for $1 per rifle delivered. We condemn the Camp David accords which, just like the shameless betrayal in 1927 in Nicaragua, deserves our energetic repudiation. [applause] There were forces within the North American government which caused it to propose, to the 17th OAS consultation meeting which met in June 1979, the invasion of our soil. But there were also 17 Latin American countries which answered "no" to the imperialist proposal.

We must make special mention of and give recognition to the Andean Pact countries and should mention the names of President Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica, [applause] of former President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela, [applause] of President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico, [applause] of Gen Omar Torrijos of Panama, [applause] of Commander Fidel Castro of Cuba, [applause] who, among others, have expressed solidarity with our struggle despite the risks which this solidarity implies.

We should make special mention of the military solidarity which Latin American combatants provided to our struggle. [applause] The blood of those combatants assured the path to victory. We can state that Latin America helped make this victory possible. We are a small country which has waged war to achieve peace, and we support the establishment of a just and lasting peace to be extended to all countries and regions. We recognize the rights of peoples to achieve their liberty by the most just way possible, be it armed or not. We are a poor country which desires to invest our efforts and resources in tractors and plows rather than in defense of the revolution. We support general and total disarmament under strict international controls. We are in favor of an end of the arms race and greet the SALT agreements as an important step in this direction. We demand respect for the territorial integrity of states and the renunciation of the use of force in international relations. We condemn the existence of military bases.

Sandinism embodies the nation. The FSLN, which is the true vanguard of the great popular insurrection which overthrew the dictatorship, is now pushing a national reconstruction process with the first measures being the massive expropriation of Somoza's property and those of his civil and military accomplices. [applause] More than 500,000 hectares--close to 50 percent of all arable land in the country--have been recovered for the people. More than 180 industrial and commercial enterprises have passed into the hands of the people. More than 400 mansions and residences have been expropriated to benefit the people. The national bank has been nationalized. An integrated agrarian reform plan has been put into effect. Agricultural exports have been nationalized. Natural resources exports have been nationalized. In taking the 500 and 1,000 cordoba bills out of circulation, we prevented the destablizing maneuvers of Somozism. A true social direction is being given to education, health and housing.

A foreign policy has been established based on relations with all countries of the world. We have become part of the nonalined movement. The Sandinist defense committees have been organized as popular participatory organizations. The Sandinist People's Army has been organized out of the imperative need to guarantee the defense and advance of the revolution. This revolution has been broadminded and generous with its enemies. Thousands of prisoners have been assured of their safety. Organizations such as the International Red Cross were authorized to set up refugee centers to house the Somozist criminals who were fleeing.

The revolution is standing up and is marching forward. The difficulties are great. The counterrevolution is a potential threat. There are those who say that we are going to export our revolution. There are those who are sure that we are killing prisoners. There are those who are attempting to place conditions on international aid. The conspiracy is powerful and the most reactionary circles of the North American government have already been able to halt the small aid of $8 million which the North American government was to give our country. The most reactionary sectors of Central America look with mistrust at our process. We have detected concentrations of Somozist soldiers in neighboring countries. But, as we have been generous in victory, we will be inflexible in defending the revolution. [applause] The economic inheritance of imperialist domination and the Somoza war of aggression has to be added to what has been said.

We face a foreign debt which surpasses $1.53 billion. Of this amount, $596 million comes due this very year because the debt was contracted for short-term periods and at high interest rates. The foreign debt equals three times the country's total exports for 1 year. The credits obtained by Somozism were embezzled, squandered and taken out of the country to personal accounts in the United States and Europe.

A study published on 14 August of this year by the Economic Commission for Latin America--ECLA--stated that the impact of the material damage on the physical and social infrastructure in the agricultural, livestock, industrial and commercial sectors amounted to a total of $580 million. It was caused by Somozist bombings. At present, there is a need of $741 million to reactivate production. One has to add to the cited figure that which is derived from the productive system associated with the paralization of activities and the resource requirements to restore the economic apparatus of the country at the same time that its transformation is occurring.

To give us a more graphic idea, ECLA estimates that the described situation presupposes a 25 percent decrease in the gross domestic product this year. In per capita terms, this places us in the same situation that we faced in 1962. In this sense, we have regressed 17 years. And to top it off, our revolution found only $3.5 million in the state treasury. This was the only thing that Somozism could not plunder. We should say that Nicaragua's situation has drawn the attention of Latin American countries and the rest of the world. Regional organizations have expressed their willingness to aid us, and we have strengthened bilateral relations with many countries.

But we want to be frank. The overwhelming financial problems which confront our process are directly related to restructuring the foreign debt and the funds needed for our economy takeoff, and do not seem to seriously interest the developed countries. The Mexican Government, which has helped us to the degree to which they are able, believes in an international solidarity bond issued with deferred payments and low interest so that the debt--which comes due this year and amounts to $596 million--will be adequately restructured.

We support a proposed proposition of the Malagasy president regarding the establishment of a nonalined countries monetary fund. [applause] We believe that it is our duty to present to this nonalined movement the advances made by the revolution along with the problems of the Revolution in Nicaragua. We believe that by consolidating the Nicaraguan revolution we will be strengthening the struggle of the underdeveloped countries. We know that imperialism is interested in seeing our process fail, and they will use all the resources at their disposal to achieve this. The liberation struggle of our country continues. And today more than ever we need the unselfish support of the nonalined movement.

Nicaragua, 41 days since its triumph, has attended with its wounds displayed. The consolidation of our revolution is a challenge for this movement. Sandino's people will not go back over the path again. Our joining with the peoples of Africa and Asia raises our morale in this great battle. The future of the people goes toward victory. It has not been halted. [applause]

Ortega Interview

PA070021 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Maria Elena Artola interview with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist Front Joint National Directorate, in Havana--date not specified, recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] There is general consensus among the Cuban people that your speech was one of the most applauded in the sixth nonalined summit. In view of its participation in this movement, will Nicaragua have more specific tasks to carry out regarding its policy toward the countries of Latin America and the (?world)?

[Answer] I believe that Nicaragua has a great responsibility to participate so that Latin American problems will be linked with those of Africa and Asia [words indistinct]. The support given to our participation in the summit is unquestionably support for the Nicaraguan people's struggle. It is a recognition of the Nicaraguan people's struggle. At this time, we are already participating in the vice presidency of the nonalined and we might possibly become a member of the Coordinating Bureau, but this has still to be discussed.

[Question] In your speech to the nonalined summit you protested the imprisonment of Comrade Lolita Lebron. A few hours later she was released. How do you feel knowing that your speech [word indistinct] the whole world?

[Answer] This was a great coincidence. [Words indistinct] on that same day the United States decided to release Lolita Lebron. This is undoubtedly a victory for the countries of Latin America and the world. We cannot merely view it as an act of charity by the U.S. Government. I believe that the conscience of the Latin American peoples was listened to, and this helped achieve freedom for Lolita Lebron, among others.

[Question] The Nicaraguan people would like to know how you felt when all the chiefs of state and the general audience at the sixth summit stood up to congratulate you for your excellent speech.

[Answer] I felt very proud to hear that applause. I did not feel this was for me personally, but I felt the applause was for the Nicaraguan people. It is unquestionable that the Nicaraguan people have great moral authority and this was what was being applauded.

[Question] It is obvious that all those who have already spoken at the summit have expressed support for Nicaragua and the Sandinist National Liberation Front. What can you say about this?

[Answer] Yes, we have noted that most of the speakers have touched on Nicaragua, expressing their support and asking for support of the Nicaraguan people's struggle for reconstruction. We noticed that the Nicaraguan problem has been favorably received by the nonalined. This confirmed we were right in being part of this great movement.

MOROCCO'S BOUCETTA COMMENTS ON DEBATE ON SAHARA

LD101504 Rabat MAP in English 1212 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, Sep 10 (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, declared here Saturday that there has been no consensus within the Political Commission with regard to the paragraph of the final draft resolution related to the "Sahara question."

Boucetta precised that this draft text has been rejected by a number of votes equal to that of those which supported it, and that Morocco firmly opposed this text, which says that the non-aligned movement deplores the occupation by Morocco of the southern part of the Sahara.

The Moroccan minister added that "the Sahara question" had been definitely settled by the return of this province to the home land (Morocco), in conformity with the Madrid Agreement, and that the recent agreement concluded between Mauritania and the POLISARIO is considered as null by the international law, because the POLISARIO has no judicial existence. Following is the draft text amending the final document of the non-aligned summit declaration on "the so-called Sahara question", that Morocco presented to the Political Commission:

"The conference considers that the problem of the so-called Western Sahara is a problem of the perfecting of the territorial integrity of a member state, Morocco.

"The conference takes note of the fact that the decolonization of this territory had been achieved in accordance with the United Nations resolutions, and the international customary laws, and that the population expressed its free choice through its representative organs as well as on the occasion of public and general votes."

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON NONALINED DECLARATION

NC091210 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 9 Sep 79 NC

[Text] After a night-long session that ended a short while ago, the sixth nonalined summit conference in Havana has come to an end and has approved a declaration on the positions of the nonalined movement toward the various international problems. The reference to Cyprus included in the declaration is identical with the earlier one approved by the Political Commission of the conference.

The declaration reaffirms the nonalined countries' solidarity with the government of the Republic of Cyprus and asks for the immediate implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus. It also stresses that the General Assembly and the Security Council must consider taking all suitable and practical measures envisaged by the UN Charter for the immediate and effective implementation of these resolutions.

In a statement, President Kiprianou expressed full satisfaction over the passage on Cyprus included in the declaration of the nonalined conference. He said: The declaration fully vindicates the Cypriot people who are struggling for survival and freedom, and includes all the necessary elements for a fair Cyprus solution. He added: It is proof of the nonalined countries' support for Cyprus, and it backs the efforts of the Cyprus Government in the international arena.

During the conference, President Kiprianou said, we also had many contacts with heads of state and governments, and from these contacts we have derived greater hopes that the Cyprus problem will receive a fair solution.

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE READ AT CLOSING SESSION

FL101435 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2008 GMT 9 Sep 79 FL

[Minutes of nonalined countries sixth summit in Havana, read by H.A.F. Heidweiller, Suriname's permanent representative to the United Nations, in English with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] Mr Chairman: The sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries was held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979. Representatives of 92 members of the nonalined movement met in Havana, Cuba, to take part in this sixth summit. Fifty-four heads of state attended the conference. Twenty-nine liberation movements, states and organizations attended the conference as observers, and 18 states and organizations attended as guests. One state attended under a special status. The list of participants appears in the annex to this report.

His Excellency Mr J.R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, opened the conference and invited the esident of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro Ruz, to make the inaugural speech. The president of the Republic of Cuba asked the assembly to observe 1 minute of silence as tribute to the memory of the late President Houari Boumediene.

At the proposal of the chairman, the conference decided by acclamation that the text of the inaugural speech of Dr Castro be included as an official document of the conference.

Speaking on behalf of the various continents, their excellencies Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia; Ziaur Rahman, president of the Republic of Cyprus; and Mr Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama, on behalf of the participants, warmly congratulated His Excellency Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the people and Government of Cuba.

His Excellency Mr Oliver Tambo, chairman of the African National Council, speaking on behalf of national liberation movements, also paid tribute to the host country as well as to its people, government and leader, His Excellency Fidel Castro.

At the proposal of His Excellency J.R. Jayewardene, outgoing chairman of the movement, Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, was elected chairman by acclamation.

The conference elected 25 vice chairmen: Liberia, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Mali, Congo, SWAPO, Uganda, Bangladesh, Korea, India, Malaysia, PLO, Singapore, Syria, Guyana, Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Yugoslavia and Cyprus. [as heard]

Mr H.A.F. Heidweiller of Suriname was elected reporter general. The conference confirmed the appointment of their excellencies (Saddam Husayn) of Iraq and [name indistinct] (Vieira) of Mozambique as chairmen of the political and economic committees, respectively, with the understanding that they would participate in the Coordinating Bureau. It confirmed the participation of Sri Lanka's representative as ex-officio member of the bureau and supported the appointment of Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, vice foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, as secretary general.

The conference supported the recommendation of the foreign ministers conference and welcomed Bolivia, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Grenada, Iran, Nicaragua and Pakistan as full members of the movement; Costa Rica, Dominica, the Philippines and St Lucia as observers; Austria, Spain, Denmark Portugal, Switzerland and other countries and other organizations such as the Latin American Energy Organization, UN Development Organization, Latin America Economic Commission, UNCTAD, UN Council for Namibia, Special Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People as guests.

At the plenary session, J.R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, presented his report as chairman of the Fifth summit of heads of state or government of the nonalined movement.

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim also addressed the conference. The conference approved the draft agenda contained in the pertinent report and the report submitted by the foreign ministers council, and included recommendations that they be used to organize the work of the conference.

Debates were held from 4 to 8 September. In response to the request of the chairman, certain delegations immediately responded to the appeal of the chairman to provide assistance to Dominica, and this assistance will be provided in the future. The chairman also mentioned the disaster that devastated large sectors of the Dominican Republic and expressed the hope that the international community and the members of the nonalined movement would act correspondingly to help the Domininican Republic.

At its 9 September 1979 plenary session, the conference approved by acclamation the reports of the political and economic committees, its final declaration, a program of action for economic cooperation between nonalined states; document (NAC), conference six, document two, section two; and the draft resolutions mentioned in the reports of the two committees.

The conference unanimously approved the draft resolution proposed by a number of delegations condemning, among other things, the recent aggression by military forces of the Salisbury regime of Ian Smith and Muzorewa against Mozambique.

The delegation of Madagascar, on behalf of a number of delegations, introduced a draft resolution in connection with the implementation by the Coordinating Bureau of the decisions made by chiefs of state and government conference and/or by the Council of Foreign Ministers, and concerning adequate mechanisms. [as heard] The conference decided to refer this question to the Coordinating Bureau for its study and examination.

The bureau of the sixth summit of nonalined countries, at its 6 September meeting, analyzed the summary of the meetings of the Coordinating Bureau in the latter's function of coordinator and analyzed the problem of the representation of Kampuchea and views expressed in connection with this issue. Documents (NAC), conference six and (NF-1) and (NF-3), amendment one to (NAC), conference six, document five, (FM) document six. [sentence as heard]

As a result of its deliberations, the bureau decided to propose that the sixth summit conference approve the following decisions:

The summit conference, after discussions held at conferences of the Coordinating Bureau and after consultations, studied the problem of the representation of Kampuchea in the movement. The conference recognized the existence within the movement of three positions in relation to this problem. First, those who maintain the view that representation must go to the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea; another which maintains that the seat should not be occupied by either of the two. The conference decided to name an ad hoc committee of nonalined movement member countries to continue examining this question and to submit a report to the next ministerial-level meeting. As long as there is no decision as to which side will occupy the seat, neither of the two sides can request the seat. A summary of the views expressed at the meeting is contained in document (NAC), conference six, document six.

During the discussion of this issue, which is contained in document (NAC), conference six, document five, it was recommended that the Coordinating Bureau acting as an ad hoc committee, be in charge of the work to analyze the Kampuchean issue and submit a report to the next ministerial-level meeting.

The proposal of the bureau to the sixth summit conference was adopted by the conference as amended. Certain delegations were opposed to the decision made by the conference and stated that in the absence of a clear consensus the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea should participate in the conference. Some other delegations expressed reservation to the effect that the pertinent documents were not available to them or in their language. The observations and reservations of these delegations were taken into account.

On 9 September 1979, the conference adopted the recommendation of the ministerial conference to increase the Coordinating Bureau membership to 36 and decided on the composition of the bureau's membership. The list of members is attached to this report.

His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea introduced on behalf of a large number of delegations a draft resolution conferring a warm and moving tribute to His Excellency Josip Broz Tito of the Republic of Yugoslavia. His Excellency President Tito, in thanking the conference for the approval of the resolution, expressed his hope that the unity and solidarity of the nonalined movement based on its original principles will always be preserved.

His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, president of Madagascar, on behalf of all the chiefs of state and government who participated in the conference, introduced a draft resolution expressing the deep gratitude on the part of the conference for the great effort made by His Excellency President Fidel Castro Ruz of the Republic of Cuba and by the government and people of Cuba and for their friendly welcome which contributed greatly to the enormous success of the sixth summit conference in Havana, Cuba. Thank you very much, Mr Chairman. [applause]

FOREIGN HEADS OF STATE DEPARTURES AFTER SUMMIT

FL101843 Havana Domesti Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Since yesterday, the chiefs of state and government who participated in the nonalined countries sixth summit conference have been departing for their respective countries.

Gen Omar Torrijos has returned to Panama and was seen off at the air terminal by Commander in chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Torrijos attended the summit conference as a guest. Also departing yesterday was Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Palestinian leader was seen off at the airport by Cuban Councils of State and Ministers Vice President Guillermo Garcia. Likewise, others departing were Foreign Ministers Jose A. Zambrano of Venezuela and Gustavo Fernandez of Bolivia, who were seen off at the Jose Marti International Airport by Rene Rodriguez, president of the Cuban institute of friendship with the peoples and deputy to the National Assembly. Also leaving aboard the same flight was Cuban Ambassador to Venezuela Norberto Hernandez.

COSTA RICAN TELLS OF PANAMANIAN SOLDIERS TO NICARAGUA

PA082234 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2359 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican newsman and former Deputy Emilio Piedra Jimenez has charged that Panamanian National Guard troops made illegal use of Costa Rican territory to reach Nicaragua.

Piedra, an outspoken deputy from 1970 to 1974, said that the Panamanian soldiers were transported by Costa Rican public security trucks which picked them up at Puerto Armuelles, Panama, on 30 August.

Piedra asserted that the 100 Panamanian National Guardsmen were escorted by Costa Rican Civil Guard officers to San Jose, where they rested at a local garrison before continuing to Nicaragua. The soldiers were under the command of an apparently Cuban officer, the former legislator said.

A Public Security Ministry driver sustained and confirmed the report and said that the Panamanians were on their way to Nicaragua in order to cooperate in the rebuilding of that country, destroyed by civil war during a 10-month period which climaxed with the downfall of the Somoza regime in mid July.

The Costa Rican Constitution expressly states that the movement of foreign military troops or armaments through Costa Rican territory must be authorized by the legislative assembly.

The former deputy says that he learned from other persons that the Nicaraguan Government is confronting problems caused by the Somozist guerrillas and that the Panamanians could surely cooperate in the "cleanup" operation now being prepared.

CENTRAL AMERICAN LEADERS MEET IN GUATEMALA

PA071956 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0104 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The rulers of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador met today in the Guatemalan capital and decided to carry out a number of joint actions aimed at promoting the development of their peoples.

Guatemalan President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, Honduran chief of state Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia and Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero met unexpectedly today for several hours. This was the second time in the past 10 days that the leaders met to discuss matters of common interests. Accompanying the presidents were the planning and economy ministers and several private sector representatives.

The rulers reached several agreements in connection with implementation of a number of previous decisions. These include establishing guidelines to provide prompt aid to Nicaragua, seeking formulas to minimize the problems that affect the economic and social development of their nations and expanding the ties between Honduras and Salvadorans in order to seek prompt solutions to their differences, which date back to July 1969, when their armies waged a 100-hour war.

They also agreed to reorganize the Central American Common Market--which has been at a standstill for the past 10 years--with the aid of the area countries' private sectors and announced that they will meet again at a date and place to be determined in the near future.

MEMBERSHIP IN NONALINED MOVEMENT QUESTIONED

PY111808 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 9 Sep 79 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Our Country and the Nonalined"]

[Text] The speeches which took place during the sixth conference of chiefs of state and government of nonalined countries held in Havana showed us the two tendencies which prevail within this movement dividing the 94 nations and liberation organizations that are members of this movement.

One of these trends is openly represented by Cuba, which means Fidel Castro. His background, his statements and his attitudes toward specific facts clearly outline his position toward the ideological struggle being waged throughout the world. He has joined forces with the Soviet Union from which he has been receiving aid in a great variety of fields. One cannot believe that Moscow is aiding Castro's regime without collecting its due. Therefore, whenever Cuban presence and close support for a faction which is struggling in some country--Nicaragua for example--is detected, one must take for granted that this faction has the support of Soviet communists not because they find such a faction especially to their liking, but because once it wins they will demand payment by extending or increasing their influence in the area where the struggle is taking place. In other words, reliable information clearly indicates that Fidel Castro long ago became one of the favorite agents of Moscow's empire.

The other group, which mildly and with visible hesitation acknowledged Yugoslavia--or Tito--as its spiritual leader and spokesman, does not follow the path of Cuba's bearded revolutionary, although it is clear that this group's course is not completely contradictory. Some of the remarks which Tito made during his speech to the assembly do not entail true disagreement with Castro: The movement--he said--has a "historical responsibility which has been entrusted to us. We must never forget what is common to all of us and unites us." One may wonder whether further explanation or interpretation is necessary to understand the true beliefs which guide the trend of thought of those who appear to be straying away from the Cuban line.

Since the practical results of the Havana meeting do not indicate at all that the current communist tactics will be amended or that Cuba will no longer be the spearhead of the attacks on whomever refuses to accept the Kremlin's designs, it seems appropriate to ask whether--if so advised by the circumstances--this is not the right time for Argentina to review the policy it has been following so far toward its membership of the nonalined bloc.

Furthermore, it should not delay a close evaluation of the current international situation from the point of view of its interests. Perhaps now the nation will be able to understand better than before that its greatest problems can be overcome only with the aid of its true friends, disregarding temporary disagreements which for the time being preclude the reconciliation of conflicting positions. In this regard we must guage the depth of the feelings which inspire our new way of life and the spirit with which our new ruling institutions are imbued. These feelings and this spirit are born from the historical background and the true soul of the West. This is the source of the feeling for freedom which is one of our most clear-cut and precious values, because thanks to it we can handle our own affairs without accepting impositions of any kind. Some of these ideas were voiced in the speech of the chairman of the Argentine delegation to the so-called Havana summit meeting, but even so it is appropriate to insist that there is a need to seriously evaluate the advantages of remaining a member of this movement, especially now that Castro will preside over it for 3 years.

ITAMARATY PROMOTES CLOSER TIES WITH AFRICAN COUNTRIES

FY111400 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Sep 79 p 6 PY

[By Laura Fonseca]

[Text] Closer ties between Brazil and black Africa are beginning to yield concrete results according to Itamaraty. The extensive program that the Mozambique delegation headed by Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Antonio Almeida Matos developed in Brazil in late June is cited as an example of those results.

Along that line, Itamaraty also mentions the trip of Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares to Africa last month, the recent visit of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda to Brazil, and the meeting of the Brazilian-Ivorian Joint Committee to be held next week with Ivorian Foreign Minister Simeon Ake in attendance.

Itamaraty's strategy in Africa follows an approach in three stages. The first stage contemplates relations with countries of the west coast of Africa--mainly with Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Ghana and Gabon in which the first contacts of a commercial nature have evolved toward the sectors of finance and services. The agenda for negotiations of the joint commission with Ivory Coast is an example of this evolution: cooperation in the fields of agriculture, cattle-raising, agro-industry, geology, mining, communications and educational television, engineering, sports, operation of Brazilian banks in the Ivorian market, planning, technology transfer, specific agro-industrial projects and intensification of trade.

The second stage, which Itamaraty considers to be the most important, has to do with relations with the Portuguese-speaking countries. Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Cape Verde already maintain close ties with Brazil as demonstrated by the results obtained at the joint commission meetings in those countries attended by Itamaraty Secretary General Baena Soares. Mozambique, which is the most reluctant of the new nations to have contacts with Brazil, has already demonstrated interest in acquiring equipment and technology in various sectors which the Almeida Matos mission specified as being the most important: Agriculture, cattle-raising, agro-industry, dam construction and irrigation are areas for cooperation.

The most successful case among the Portuguese-speaking African countries is that of Angola, with which relations have progressed considerably. Angolan President Agostinho Neto sent an 18-member delegation headed by Foreign Trade Minister Roberto Almeida to visit Brazil after the inauguration of President Joao Baptista Figueiredo. The Angolans spent 2 weeks in Brazil visiting factories and schools, becoming acquainted with agricultural projects and identifying possibilities for concrete cooperation. Petroleum Minister Jorge Moras followed and in a speech at Itamaraty stated that his government is interested in maintaining special relations with Brazil. During his visit, Petrobras signed the first contract for the purchase of Angolan oil--20,000 barrels per day.

The third stage of Brazilian diplomacy in Africa should be devoted to the countries on the continent's west coast and in the southern region. Taking advantage of Angola's geographical position on the Atlantic coast and that of Mozambique on the coast of the Indian Ocean, Itamaraty wants to establish closer links with neighboring countries such as Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. When Zimbabwe and Namibia are ruled by a black majority regime, they will be included in this group of nations. Since colonialism and racism are crucial problems in the southern Africa region, Itamaraty always emphasizes its repudiation of the apartheid policy and its support for the liberation movements in Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Kenneth Kaunda's visit to Brasilia last week was a good indication of Brazil's possibilities of success in its policy of closer contacts with southern Africa. [paragraph continues]

With the authority he commands as a leader in that region since 1964, Kaunda expressed his satisfaction with the Brazilian policy and asked for more trade between the two nations. His only complaint referred to the formal links which Brazil still maintains with South Africa. Kaunda let it be known that the countries of the area would like to see the Brazilian Government veer further away from the Pretoria regime, but recognized that whatever relations are still maintained are due to the fact that apartheid's real face and its intervention in Angola, Zambia and neighboring countries are not well known.

In seeking closer contacts with black Africa, Brazil has to compete with European countries that still maintain close links with their former colonies, with the United States and with the Soviet Union, which has important interests on the continent. Brazil can offer these advantages: a medium level of development, a technology adapted to the tropics, a cultural identity and an ecologic similarity--all of which facilitate contacts among people and business between governments and enterprises.

In addition, the Brazilian Government is careful not to adopt paternalistic attitudes or to assume airs of superiority, trying to handle relations in an equal-to-equal approach which pleases the Africans, who are put off by the condescending attitude shown them by the superindustrialized countries.

Regarding the Portuguese-speaking African countries, there are two factors which make relations easier. One of them is the fact that Portugal has not maintained close ties with these countries, seeking more contact with Europe; thus, a vacuum is created which Brazil is in a position to fill. The other factor is the identity of language and culture which influences understanding with these nations and facilitates business and contacts.

As an example of expanding cultural relations with Angola, Itamaraty mentions that from 21 to 28 August a festival of Brazilian movies was held in Luanda where seven films were shown with great success. These films were bought to be shown in movie houses and on state-owned television. Brazilian writer Jorge Amado is now visiting Angola at the invitation of Minister Roberto Almeida, who struck up a good friendship with Amado when the minister came to Brazil for General Figueiredo's inauguration. The choir of the University of Sao Paulo is also performing throughout West Africa including Angola.

According to Itamaraty sources, Brazil wants to join forces with black Africa, pulling closer together political, economic and cultural elements into a balanced whole. "We do not want to show preference toward the Portuguese-speaking nations disregarding the others, because we are interested in the whole continent. It all began with trade relations which then evolved toward the financial and service sectors. Since Brazil's presence on the international stage has grown and the African nations have gained influence in determining the destiny of the world, these relations have broadened to include political aspects which are very relevant. We are just now discovering the importance of cultural relations in the context of overall relations."

The source believes that political and economic conditions are ripe for Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro to visit some African countries and, depending on results obtained, President Joao Baptista Figueiredo may visit Africa. This would be the first visit of a Brazilian president to the African Continent. The greatest difficulty for Itamaraty is to select countries to visit without arousing resentment.

PINOCHET SPEAKS ON SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF TAKEOVER

PY112026 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1522 GMT 11 Sep 79 PY

[Speech by President Augusto Pinochet to the nation on the sixth anniversary of Liberation Day from the main hall of the Diego Portales Building in Santiago--live]

[Excerpts] Messrs the members of the honorable government junta, honorable members of the Supreme Court, your reverence the cardinal archbishop of Santiago, your reverence Msgr the apostolic nuncio and dean of the diplomatic corps, your excellencies the ambassadors accredited to the government of the republic, Messrs the ministers of state, Mr comptroller general, Messrs the members of the Council of State, Mr deputy chief of the army, Messrs generals and admirals, Messrs the under secretaries, military, civilian and religious authorities, ladies and gentlemen:

Today, 11 September, Chile is commemorating another anniversary of the supreme decision adopted by the armed forces and the forces of order to put an end to a government which was undertaking a policy of chaos, disorder, anarchy, demagogy and immorality which was causing the country to sink into a morass; a policy which was the acute symptom of a deeper disruption for the maturation of a more profound objective [words indistinct] but which had as its final objective the implementation in Chile of a state which intended to harm our sovereignty and place it at the service of an imperialism whose doctrine directly attacks the highest values of our national essence.

The evidence and the truth regarding this attack against our way of life caused a vigorous reaction among the population which moved the entire nation and the whole country [words indistinct] with the unshakable vocation for freedom.

The government of that time decided to smother that resistance through a civil war coldly and scientifically prepared by those who encouraged, or ignored, the entry of thousands of foreign extremists and large amounts of weapons from the Soviet orbit in order to create paramilitary groups which undermined the security of Chileans and attacked the existence of all institutions.

The hour of the final decision had arrived after all civilian possibilities had been exhausted for national defense and our armed institutions, created for the defense of the fatherland's moral and material integrity, found themselves shouldered with the responsibility of deciding whether they would follow in the footsteps of their founders or whether they would agree to becoming slaves, for always, of Soviet totalitarianism.

Therefore, there could be no hesitation. At the call of the majority of the people, the armed forces and forces of order intervened in a really true act of service with the intention of saving the fatherland and introducing renovating changes--not only in the [words indistinct] the party regime itself which had been proven to have reached total exhaustion as a traditional democratic system.

Thus, the mission, which had cost so much in blood and men to undertake, will be concluded when the proposed objectives have been achieved. If this is not done, the effort which has been made would be reduced to a mere task of cleaning up, and the root of the evil would remain intact.

The government has given priority to international issues. As we have stated among our national objectives, one of the most salient characteristics of our times is the increasing interdependence among nations and the swift development of transport and communications. This is combined with the extraordinary increase in the number of new states as a result of the independence of former colonies.

Over 100 new countries were born in the last few decades. However, not one of them can remain aloof from the sustained economic recession and the current energy crisis which worry the entire world.

All this compels a country like ours to display an increasingly flexible and dynamic foreign policy in order to take advantage of the possibilities and to overcome the stumbling blocks of this new situation.

This is the reason for our permanent cooperation with international organizations, and especially the active nature of our relations with other states.

However, this interdependence must not be viewed as a phenomenon within which our national way of life or our sovereignty could be undermined or weakened. On the contrary, the nations capable of strengthening and defending their own value are the ones which are able to supply an original, worthwhile and respectable contribution to the well-being of the international community.

This is particularly necessary at a time in which two of the main world powers are showing notorious signs of hegemony and interventionism, which are more open or subtle expressions of imperialistic desires.

One of these powers, by acting either directly or through its official minions, openly intervenes [words indistinct] in domestic affairs of other states located all over the globe. When unable to do so directly, it develops the most varied types of aggression and ideological struggle to spread its totalitarian doctrine in free nations. It is also proven that most of the weapons and materials used by terrorist forces comes from this nation's hegemonic bloc, and their preparation and training takes place in that country.

The other great power, although imbued with the noble principles of freedom and dignity which are fully shared by those who are part of Western and Christian civilization, does not take into account the risks involved in exporting methods alien to the way of life of other nations. In addition, it applies its new doctrine in a selective and discriminatory manner which deprives it of any moral standing. [applause]

Thus, the free world is suffering from either the overt or covert attacks of a totalitarian imperialism without any decisive defense, due to the vacuum left by the one who was called to be the leader to confront them. [applause]

Chile has experienced this situation first hand, and its true cause is none other than the nation's decision to carry out the events of 11 September to free itself from the chains of the oppressor and to build its own future without bowing to foreign pressures, while having the necessary courage to face these difficulties. But we will overcome them [words indistinct] patriotic pride and dignity which can never be refuted. [applause]

Those who attempt to change our sovereign course forcibly from abroad will once again clash against a proud people who have never surrendered to anyone. And those Chileans who play into the hands of the aliens for petty domestic political reasons will meet with the contempt of the true sons of this land. [applause]

The international situation I have just described has led us to strengthen our bonds with the countries of the Third World, and with those powers which respect the principles of nonintervention and self-determination as keys to international coexistence.

The fact that Chile's relations with the countries of Western Europe are normal has been demonstrated by the work tour which our foreign minister is conducting through the FRG, France, Spain and England.

This has greatly helped to attain growing acknowledgement of Chile's sustained respect for international treaties and accords, of its economic and political stability and of its serious attitude toward the fulfillment of economic and financial committments of former administrations, the overall recovery of our economy, and our will to implement n ew political and institutional mechanisms which are in keeping with our traditions and status quo.

As for our relations with the Third World, I wish to stress that this year we established diplomatic relations with Gabon, Ivory Coast and Swaziland in Africa; Malaysia and Singapore in Asia; Western Samoa in Oceania; and Suriname in Latin America.

Furthermore, as one of our country's prospects, to which your president has given special attention because of its geopolitical implications, we have decided to tighten our bonds with the Asian nations with coasts on the Pacific, whose interests are similar to ours. Within this framework are the ministry-level visits paid to China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Japan, Malaysia and Singapore in the past 12 months, all of which had very positive results.

I assign special significance to our relationships with Japan, recently strengthened as evidenced by the visit paid to us, during which I was pleased to accept the invitation to visit that prosperous nation.

The above proves the progress evidenced by our foreign policy and the fallacy of those who, exaggerating specific foreign policy problems, seek to disseminate the falsehood that Chile is an isolated country.

[Words indistinct] demagogy had joined the widespread international campaign which was launched against us at the very date of our national liberation, but thanks to our unshakable decision to overcome all kinds of obstacles, demagogy has been gradually receding, just as we predicted in the darkest moments. Our unyielding unity has thus emerged stronger than the chorus of slanderers, having strengthened our conviction that no plot will ever cause Chile to lose the good name it has worldwide.

As for Latin America, I want to reiterate at this time my government's sincere Americanist calling and the significance Chile attaches to every initiative designed to enhance our common heritage in the concert of nations. I find encouragement in our liberators O'Higgins, San Martin and Bolivar, whose message is today more urgent and valid than ever.

We could become a strong voice combining the vigor of youth with the rich culture [passage indistinct] and demonstrate with facts the most realistic and elevated fashion of inter-American cooperation.

Within this framework, I would like to point out Colombia's recent entry in the South Pacific system, which is also made up of Chile, Peru and Ecuador. This system has proven its effectiveness and vigor in defending the 200-mile maritime zone, which was proclaimed in 1952 at the historic Santiago Declaration signed by the above countries--at Chile's initiative--thus giving shape to a visionary thesis which has already elicited the support of most states in the world.

The vigorous South Pacific system is an example of how international organizations can be more effective when they truly respond to the common, permanent interests of their member countries, and when they do not follow deceptive ideological schemes, that is, when they do not engage in occasional, short-lived competitions.

Our people have attached special significance to the development of the difficult situation we experienced late last year with the Argentine Republic. [Words indistinct] in view of the southern conflict we are having with that brother country.

As is known, thanks to the successful mediation of his holiness, John Paul II through Cardinal Antonio Samore, the governments of Chile and Argentina agreed to sign the Montevideo Act on 8 January this year, in which they asked for papal mediation and vowed to not use force. My government has expressed its full confidence in the wisdom of the high mediator for the achievement of a just, dignified solution to this serious problem. During the mediation, Chile has kept the Holy See informed of its reasons and viewpoints. We must point out the note we submitted to his eminence, Cardinal Samore, on 18 July, outlining the legal, historical, geographical background supporting our country's position on this matter.

I am announcing to the country the implementation of a coordinating social plan aimed at (?coordinating) social expenditures and giving guidance to the projects so that with adequate funds they will become more efficient and guarantee more benefits to the community.

A social council will be created under the direct control of the chief of state. This council will include the ministers of interior, finance, labor, education, health and justice, with the permanent cooperation of the National Planning Office and the Advisory Committee which will regulate and constantly adjust social expenditures and will also coordinate the social emergency fund which will be created with the support of state and private funds. People who have more must contribute more to the state. [applause]

This does not mean, however, giving in to the understandable pressures which will be created by urgent needs which I am the first to recognize, since this would mean a return to the old path of false illusions and a retreat from the progress made with so much sacrifice. It would even mean endangering our own stability as a nation.

It is not pleasant to assume this realistic attitude when we have a clear awareness of the situation [word indistinct] which is still affecting so many Chileans. But we should not forget that [words indistinct] spending more than our economic capacity is the real cause of this poverty we now regret.

I am sure that we will continue to progress constantly on solid ground and that in the next decade we will definitely defeat poverty. Our efforts are aimed at this.

To implement a new social institutionality, the government has set seven fundamental objectives, some of which have already been initiated although all of them represent important challenges to be met.

The first objective lies in the field of labor relations. The labor law promulgated 2 months ago provides new rules for collective bargaining which resulted from the loyal contribution of labor unions and employers associations.

The second goal is social security reform. Important steps have already been taken to replace the current social security system, which went bankrupt because bureaucratic, politicized mismanagement.

The third goal is related to the educational directive I imparted last March and which will be in keeping with the administrative laws contained in that directive. I attach special significance to revising Chilean education to link it to our porduction and labor reality, so that the youths may no longer view the university as a mere culmination of their studies.

In the education sector, I also want to emphasize our broad rural education program to benefit our children living in the countryside, and the national literacy program, which will be markedly intensified as of 1980 to reduce (?in 15 years) the illiteracy rate to a minimum. The government's ideal objective is that there be no illiterates in Chile. [applause]

A major issue in this sector is, however, the new law governing universities, which will guarantee that the legitimate autonomy of higher education institutions be in line with national demands and in keeping with proper academic standards, so that only highly qualified teaching--and never again political maneuvers--will be the power bases within our universities. [applause]

Fourth, the new institutional social system envisages a deep reorganization of the health system, aimed at focusing state attention on the most needy.

The fifth goal is related to the judicial sector. It has become necessary to reexamine the structure and financing of the judicial branch, thus heeding the clamor of judicial circles themselves. All this will be done, however, strictly while respecting judicial independence.

The sixth objective is to strenthen agriculture on the basis of private ownership of the land and of an open and competitive economy through the provision of credit and technical assistance.

The seventh objective is administrative reform. The government is determined to debureaucratize and decentralize public administration to make it into an efficient, professional and well-qualified mechanism to fulfill the needs of a modern state.

Our major disagreement with our opponents lies in our concept of democracy--the one we must seek and the way we ought to move toward achieving it. In fact, democracy for them is a goal in itself. They assume that democracy will automatically result in the emergence of a free, safe, progressive, just society.

Democracy for them is a magic wand which would immediately put an end to all national and social problems. For us, however, democracy as a form of government is means to impart adequate teachings, observe reality, and to meet the announced objectives. In sum, we regard democracy as a system of government that serves freedom and progress as a way of life, and we reject democratic schemes which may favor totalitarianism, political chicanery, state control or demagogy.

FREI ACCUSED OF ATTEMPTING TO BREAK POLITICAL BAN

PY062342 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2031 GMT 6 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 6 Sep (LATIN)--The government today regarded as a clear political maneuver to break the political recess the attempts made by former President Eduardo Frei to disseminate a speech in which he passed judgment on the military regime's actions.

Jovino Novoa, under secretary general of government, issued a communique in which he denies Frei's charges that the government had prevented the press from disseminating a speech he delivered last month in Valparaiso.

The communique states that the speech has been widely and fully disseminated in the country. It adds that the charge that publication of the speech was prohibited is completely baseless.

Frei stated in his speech that the only current alternative for the country is a return to democracy, and issued a package of measures designed to achieve the country's institutionalization.

The communique concludes by stating that the way this incident was exaggerated, making it part of the international campaign against Chile, alone proved that the government was right in assuming that the rebroadcast of the speech and the paid advertisement were clearly part of a maneuver aimed at breaking the political ban.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO COMPLY WITH PROTESTORS IN DANISH EMBASSY

PY062344 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2049 GMT 6 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Copenhagen, 6 Sep--Denmark today sent instructions to the Danish charge d'affaires in Santiago to urge the Chilean Government to give information on the missing relatives of the 13 youths who have been occupying the Danish Embassy there.

The Danish Foreign Ministry communique states that Denmark exhorts the Chilean Government in the name of mankind to heed the quite human and understandable desires of the demonstrators, who are Chileans.

HUNGER STRIKES IN SUPPORT OF MISSING PERSONS CONTINUE

PY110111 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1707 GMT 10 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 10 Sep (LATIN)--Police sources stated today that more than 30 persons, among them a nun and an American journalist, had been accused of violating the Internal Security Law by taking part in a rally demanding information on the whereabouts of missing persons.

According to the sources, the aforementioned persons were part of a group which, on Saturday night, was arrested in front of a church where it had met in sympathy with another group carrying out a hunger strike demanding information about arrested and missing persons. Among the arrested, besides journalist Helen Hughes and a nun, were three priests who were released. The arrests were made when 50 demonstrators were going toward San Cayetano Parish where a group of 8 people have been staging a hunger strike since Monday.

At the time of the police raid, 15 people who formed part of the peaceful rally entered the church where they stayed for 3 hours until Catholic Bishop Enrique Alvear asked the police not to arrest them. Once the incident was over, the people in the church were able to leave without being arrested. Those persons remaining outside were arrested.

Church Officials Strike

PY110226 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 11 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 10 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that a group of 150 priests and nuns, headed by Enrique Alvear, auxiliary bishop of Santiago, have started a hunger strike to support the relatives of arrested and missing persons.

The strike, which started the day before the celebration of the 6th anniversary of the military coup which overthrew the late President Salvador Allende's government (1970-1973), will last for 48 hours.

The fast, which began on Sunday night in Andacollo Parish, western Santiago, in support of other hunger strikes staged in Chile by relatives of arrested and missing persons, will end on Tuesday night.

These persons request that the 15 bodies which were found last December in an abandoned lime mine in Lonquen, 50 km south of Santiago, be handed over to their relatives. At the same time, the demonstrators demand information on the whereabouts of those missing persons who were presumably arrested during the last 6 years.

According to the Chilean Catholic Church, 650 persons have disappeared after being detained by security forces.

FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS TOUR OF FRG, FRANCE, SPAIN

LD101035 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 5 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Carlos Mendo interview in London with Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos: "Chilean Foreign Minister Begins His Visit to Spain Today"--date not specified]

[Text] London--"Chile does not want to serve as a test tube or as a model for anybody but demands the right to follow its own path," Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos told EL PAIS shortly before leaving for Spain. During his visit to Madrid the Chilean minister will be received by Prime Minister Suarez and will hold talks with the ministers of foreign affairs, trade and labor.

In an interview granted to this correspondent, Cubillos added that the new Chilean Constitution--which is being prepared by a "Constituent Commission," and not by a "Constituent Assembly"--will be submitted to a plebiscite next year.

Cubillos today starts an official tour of three European countries--Spain, France and the FRG--a tour which has been preceded by a private visit to Britain, where the Chilean minister met yesterday with Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. There he broached the possible normalization of relations between the two countries.

The possible exchange of ambassadors has been criticized by broad sectors of the British Labor Party on the grounds that this would constitute "a disappointment for those struggling for the reestablishment of democracy in Chile."

With respect to his visit to Spain, Cubillos stated that "what interests all of us in Latin America is to find out whether Spain will behave in the future as just another EEC member, or whether, on the contrary, it will act as a bridge between our countries and the Common Market."

On the issue of Spanish-Chilean trade relations Cubillos stated that Spanish business sectors are "less aggressive" in their policy toward some Latin American countries out of fear of domestic political reactions. He cited in this connection the increasing trade between Chile and other European countries, such as France and the FRG, which are playing the role which Spain ought to play in trade, "because they are adopting a less rigid policy from an ideological viewpoint."

Discussing the topic of international acceptance of Chile, Cubillos stated that, except for the countries within the Soviet sphere of influence, his country has no special problems in its international relations. In this connection the Chilean foreign minister stressed one very particular characteristic of the Santiago government's foreign policy--Chile's opening toward the Pacific, which is characterized by "cordial and perfect relations with China and Japan."

With respect to Chile's political future Cubillos stated that his country is following "a resolute path" toward what he described as "the new Chilean institutional system."

"Chile is committed to returning to the democratic system, but with qualifications. Our country is one of the most politically advanced countries on the continent. In the new Constitution, democracy is at the same time better protected and better equipped. For instance, under the new Constitution it will be impossible for the seed which destroyed the former democracy to flourish in the new Chilean democracy, since it will envisage the exclusion of totalitarian systems by eliminating it from the political game."

An important indication of the course which the new Chilean Constitution will take is given by the fact that "military participation in national security affairs will be guaranteed."

Cubillos avoided a direct reply with respect to the possible scope of the term "national security."

CHINESE TECHNICIANS STUDY MINING PRACTICES

PY052048 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2001 GMT 5 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 5 Sep (LATIN)--Chinese technicians are studying the technology that Chile applies in its large mines, a spokesman for the Mines Ministry revealed today. He added that the experts from the PRC returned here last night from the Chuquicamata Mine, 1,500 km north of Santiago. The visitors stated that China has great deposits of copper and that their visit to Chile is to enable China to exploit them. The PRC buys 35,000 tons of refined copper yearly from Chile.

JUSTICE MINISTER DENOUNCES 'UNARMED SUBVERSION'

PA101851 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1851 GMT 9 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Sep (EFE)--The government today denounced the existence of unarmed subversion in Colombia which, combined with armed sedition, seeks to hinder the government's action.

Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra noted this and added that another objection of subversion is to reform the country's democratic institutions violently. Speaking on the program "Frente a Frente" of the Radio Cadena Nacional radio station, the minister said that domestic subversion has sponsors who promote its plans with a passive attitude, and he demanded that the Colombians express solidarity with the government. Escobar Sierra denied that the Catholic Church is persecuted in Colombia and added that it has full guarantees to exercise its rights but he clarified that, in the case of the Jesuits, justice cannot stop because of mere considerations.

Referring to unarmed subversion, the minister said that there are some union groups and judges who do not have any respect for the constitution and laws which "they trample in a spectacular manner." He added that "alongside with this we have armed subversion which seeks to change the republic's constitutional order violently."

The minister also vigorously defended the Colombians' human rights and the authorities' respect of those rights although he admitted that some officials in charge of investigations have committed excesses.

FINANCE MINISTRY DISMISSES STRIKING UNION LEADERS

PA070354 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Finance Ministry has announced mass dismissals of workers who are participating in the strike which has affected the ministry for the past 15 days. It also issued a call to workers to go back to work. The government's warning is contained in a communique issued by (Lineth) Gonzalez de Amaya, Finance Ministry secretary general. The communique announces that administrative measures will be implemented in view of the strike. It states that all the union leaders have been dismissed and all those who do not return to work will also be penalized. The Finance Ministry also explained that only a congressional law can authorize a wage increase for government workers. It also issued a cordial call to the strikers to end the labor conflict. It reiterated that the government will not hold negotiations while the strike is in effect.

The leaders of the Union of Finance Ministry Workers tonight said that the strike will be suspended if Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Parra resigns. Alfredo Morales, president of the union, said that an understanding with the government to end the conflict will not be achieved through arrogance. He added that Minister Garcia Parra has not carried out a policy of reconciliation and instead has begun a wave of repression against strikers. The minister should take the path of dialog or resign in order to reach an agreement, Morales told SUPERNOTICIAS.

Five regional chiefs of the tax administration have joined the Finance Ministry strike. This action has surprised both the government and union leaders. Rejecting the orders of the finance minister are the section chiefs in San Andres, Sincelejo, Pasto, Tunja and Sogamoso. The information offices were completely paralyzed when the movement's leaders gained control of them.

Financial sources have indicated that losses from the Finance Ministry strike are now incalculable.

DIALOG URGED TO EASE GOVERNMENT-LEGISLATIVE CONFLICT

PA102026 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Text] A Presidential Palace spokesman, Fausto Molina, secretary general of public information, has announced that he would like to stop adding fuel to the fire and said it was necessary and advisable that the president, ministers, and other Executive Branch officials hold talks, meetings and seek an understanding with the representatives.

There are 69 representatives and there is much to talk about, he said. Molina added in another part of his statement that we are in a position to begin to discuss [desarmar] words and intentions. Our country needs a climate of vast faith, maturity and equilibrium, he said. Meanwhile, the cabinet announced its total support of President Roldos and defined its constitutionalist position in the face of several pronouncements by the legislative body. Meanwhile, the Chamber of Deputies, with a majority led by Bucaram, maintains its resolutions and seeks to fulfill them.

Bucaram Defense of Roldos

PA102004 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] I would go into the streets to defend Roldos if necessary, said Assad Bucaram, president of the National Congress, adding that at the same time differences exist regarding legislation promoting the changes that have been announced. He explained that there should be cooperation between the two branches. Bucaram made the statement on "Teleamazonas" program on television Channel 4 last night. The program included participation by Dr Marieta Teran and talented Ecuadorean sociologist Patricio Moncayo. The program lasted over 2 hours last night on the aforementioned television channel.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS TO QUITO FROM NONALINED CONFERENCE

PA102047 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diez Canseco has returned to Quito after participating in the nonalined summit meeting in Havana. Ecuador participated as an observer in this world conclave and also took part in extraordinary meetings of the Andean group which voiced its position at the meeting. Foreign Minister Pareja Diez Canseco distributed copies of the document signed by the Andean group representatives--Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia--in Havana setting forth the group's views on the conclave.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION EXPLAINS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

PA060337 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The Ecuadorean Atomic Energy Commission has prepared a development program which includes everything related with the country's energy resources, installations, research work and proposals for the solution of problems faced in this field, Fausto Munoz, executive director of the commission, has reported. He stressed that the most important activity deals with basic biology to provide solutions to agricultural problems. A coordinated scientific program will be implemented to help the country's industry. For this reason, closer ties with the universities, polytechnic schools and state institutions have been established.

MORALES BERMUDES AGREES WITH SFRY NONALINED POLICY

LD072150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Lima, September 7, (TANJUG)--Peru and the other "Andean group" countries--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela--are of the same opinion on the movement of nonalignment as Yugoslav President Tito, Peruvian President Franscisco Morales Bermudes stated to TANJUG's reporter in Lima on his return from Havana.

"The Andean countries energetically pressed for preserving the authentic principles of nonalignment and its full independence and autonomy in international relations," Bermudes said, emphasising that the final result of the sixth summit in Havana "can already been [as received] assessed as positive". Speaking of his meeting with President Tito in Havana, Bermudes stated that he returns with "excellent impressions". He added that the development of relations between the two countries, particularly the construction of projects in Peru and cooperation between Yugoslav and Peruvian enterprises were also discussed at the summit. On his return to [word indistinct] Peruvian Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya said he is convinced that "the movement of non-alignment will be made stronger at the Havana conference".

'Satisfied' by Summit

PA070422 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0108 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 6 Sep (EFE)--President Francisco Morales Bermudez returned this afternoon from Havana "satisfied by the strengthened and united presence" of Latin America at the sixth nonalined summit conference. The presence of Latin America "has been much more significant this time as a group," President Morales Bermudez said. This significant presence is due to both those countries which attended as full members and by those that went as observers.

During a press conference held at the air force base where he arrived aboard the presidential plane, Morales Bermudez announced that he is planning to go to Panama to attend the historic ceremony of "entrance into the Canal Zone" to which he was invited by Panamanian President Aristides Royo. Morales Bermudez said that the existing international order must be changed because it is unjust and the world is currently "facing a deep political and economic crisis." He was satisfied, he said, because he presented "the Andean viewpoint in discussing the world's current problems" at the conference. Morales Bermudez was confident that beyond "the problems and differences common in this sort of meeting," positive results will be obtained for nonalined countries in the struggle against domination and dependency.

VISITING PRC DELEGATION ANNOUNCES 20-MILLION-POUND LOAN

PA081739 Paris AFP in Spanish 0101 GMT 8 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 7 Sep (AFP)--The PRC will grant Peru a 20-million-pound sterling credit, it was announced here last night by (Shao Grang) chairman of the Chinese National Export Corporation, who is currently visiting Lima at the head of a commercial mission. During a meeting with leaders of the national confederation of merchants at which he announced the loan, he said his country is willing to set up joint companies with Peru.

TORRIJOS PROPOSED FOR PRD PRESIDENCY IN 1980

PA111647 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] The committee in charge of organizing the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) constitutive congress has proposed Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera for president of that organization in 1980. The proposal was made at a meeting of PRD members in Area No 3 of this capital.

The proposal, made by Government and Justice Minister Adolfo Ahumada, in the name of the organizing committee, was received with an ovation and applause by the PRD members of Curundu, San Felipe, Chorrillo, Santa Ana and the Pacific Sector, who had gathered in the Presidente Theater here in the capital.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER ADDRESSES OFFICIAL PARTY MEETING

PA120127 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1553 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by Government Minister Adolfo Ahumada at meeting of Democratic Revolutionary Party in Panama City to prepare party's upcoming congress--live]

[Text] Comrades, members of the party leadership, leaders and delegates of Area No 3 who are preparing to participate in the organizational congress of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD]:

The profound, extensive and brilliant speech delivered by Gerardo Gonzalez relieves me of the need to deliver an unnecessarily long speech here this morning. Therefore, my speech will be brief.

I only want to tell you that, in effect, some actions and decisions adopted by the revolutionary process in the last few years have been terribly misinterpreted by some of the country's political sectors. During the stage of discussion of the Torrijos-Carter treaties preceding the national plebiscite, the government took the initiative of even paying for radio, television and newspaper space to allow those opposed to the treaties to expound their views. This was interpreted to mean that the revolutionary government was weak. Then it was agreed to allow persons who had been sent into exile for political reasons--in lieu of punishment under the stringent laws on subversion--to return to the country. This decision was also misinterpreted.

The National Guard, with General Torrijos at its command, then withdrew to its barracks and the decision was tremendously misinterpreted. Afterwards, the legislation on the organization and operation of political parties was enacted and this decision, like all others, was also misinterpreted.

All of these decisions show the capacity of the revolutionary process to be tolerant and to engage in dialog. However, this broad capacity to talk and to show tolerance has been misinterpreted to signify that the government is weak.

When the laws on political parties were enacted, some felt that they were ineffectual because the step which had preceded them--the withdrawal of the National Guard to its quarters--was incomplete because they felt the entire leadership of the revolutionary process should have withdrawn with the National Guard.

The substance of their thesis was that democracy cannot exist unless not only the National Guard but all of the civilians who have held high posts in the process withdraw. We have answered that it is the National Guard which has withdrawn but that we have not withdrawn and are not thinking of ever withdrawing. [applause] [break in transmission of approximately 5 minutes]

None of that is good. There is no good faith. There is no real interest in establishing permanent rules for democratic coexistence in the country. For that reason what they seek is to ignore and scorn those rules, because they feel that the government is about to fall and since the government is no longer supported by anyone in Panama, the time has come to finish it off and topple it.

We continue to say, let us engage in a democratic electroal debate. Let us peacefully participate in the 1980 elections. Let us peacefully participate in the 1984 elections. This is the language our country understands, the language our people understand. This is not a language of violence, or a threatening language, or a language based on the belief that the government is about to fall and what one should do is convene constituent assemblies. This language should not be used because it instigates violence and internecine war among Panamanians.

Please be assured that if we take the electoral path in 1980 and 1984 we will know how to take it democratically and honestly.

If we take that path, the fist that will hit them will be so strong that they will not have a chance to get up. [applause] That is why the support which we are certain our process does have must be shown daily, permanently, regardless of the confusion or slander which may be spread around daily.

The truth is that there is an extraordinarily clear awareness about the nation's objectives. There is a clear awareness about the need to maintain a firm attitude of vigilance in order to achieve strict compliance with the Torrijos-Carter treaties. There is a clear attitude of vigilance to make the process truly irreversible. We must show this attitude of vigilance permanently through active participation. We must constantly hold meetings with all of our people to explain the advisability of a massive entry into the Canal Zone on 1 October, when it will cease being the Canal Zone to fully become an integral and absolute part of our territory.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT OFFICIAL QUESTIONS TORRIJOS, ROYO

PA111535 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0041 GMT 8 Sep 79 PA

[Statements by Ricardo Arias Calderon, member of Christian Democratic Party, during panel discussion of national problems organized by national opposition front--live]

[Excerpts] Many times, when we hear discussions of national statistics, we do not realize how much the quality of life has deteriorated. Therefore, on this occasion, I would like to refer to the deterioration of Panamanian social life.

I would sum up this deterioration in four key words: insecurity, falsehood, corruption and division. I think these words reflect the deterioration we have experienced and continue to experience during these long 11 years of dictatorship. We all feel insecure under this dictatorship.

What is the cause of that dictatorship? How does it stay in power? A very clear instument of the dictatorship is falsehood in its various forms. There is institutional falsehood. What is called revolution? It is a clear imposition of a minority over the majority for the former's benefit. What is called popular power? It is a body without real functions or any representative nature since we all know, and this has been mathematically calculated, that 10 percent of the population can choose more than 50 percent of the Corregimiento Assembly representatives. What is called democracy? It is what the people with their keen insight call "handpicked rule," since the chief of state was handpicked by the chief of the National Guard. That is called democracy. And what is called a process? It is something that is stagnant and putrefying. This falsehood is reflected in the instutions and their names but it is not the only lie. There is another, personal, clear-cut falsehood. I want to cite a case of it, no matter how serious.

In early June, President Royo wrote a letter on Nicaragua to President Carter, stating that "Panama is not interfering and will not interfere in the domestic affairs of any American country." Just a couple of weeks ago, General Torrijos openly bragged in Nicaragua of his clandestine aid to the Sandinist front with these words: "While I was making political arrangements to secure aid, Sandinists had already obtained it from commanders at Rio Hato Base and I became aware of it much later, but this is all part of clandestine work [la conspiracion]." I do not want to emphasize the lack of military discipline that, according to General Torrijos' remark, existed at Rio Hato Base when commanders there were doing things unbeknownst to their commander in chief. I want to highlight the fact that President Royo's remark and General Torrijos's remark are clearly and distinctly contradictory. One of them is lying. One of them is brazenly lying to the Panamanian people. And it is this regime, under which institutions lie and spokesmen lie, that is promoting the vital insecurity that we all feel.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL TO RULE ON LIBERAL PARTY SUIT

PA112349 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Within the time limits set by the electoral law, the Electoral Tribunal magistrates will rule on the suit filed against recognition on the choice of Dr Arnulfo Escalona Rios as Liberal Party president. Oscar Ucros, Liberal Party Executive Board member, filed suit asking the Tribunal to reject the request for recognition of Escalaona Rios because it lacks legal standing. The request was received by Tribunal Secretary General Dr Everardo Tomlinson and presented to its president, Luis Carlos Noriega.

Dr Escalona Rios was chosen party president during the charter convention held on 18 August by a wide margin over the closest runner up, David Samudio. This has led to a further rift within the Liberal Party, which was divided before it had registered due to Guillermo Elias Quijano's Conservative opposition. He led the group opposed to registering the party.

OPPOSITION FIGURE DISCUSSES POLITICAL-FINANCIAL SITUATION

PA120037 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0041 GMT 8 Sep 79 PA

[Statements by Tomas Herrera, secretary general of the Independent Democratic Movement, during panel discussion of national problems organized by the national opposition front--live]

[Excerpt] During the past 11 years, we have experienced an entirely abnormal political situation to which Panamanians were and still are unaccustomed.

The government during the past 11 years was absolutely dominated by the National Guard. This affected the public administration and objectives of the Panamanian nation, since they have had to suit the political needs of the National Guard. Thus, we passed through an era without a legislative branch to an era in which it has merely had a formal existence but has been completely inoperative. It has been completely unable to operate because this branch lacked legislative powers and the essential watchdog duty of any legislature. Presently, it has no power to oversee public spending, approve budgets, decide salary allotments or create new positions. This has brought about the existence of an executive branch that is completely out of its orbit, concentrating power without an overseer. That is why, if from 1968 to 1972 we experienced a de facto regime, the 1972 constitution just shed a juridical shroud over the tyranny; that is, it constitutionalized tyranny.

This political regime has had noticeable consequences in political and administrative affairs, as well as in public financing. It created a political vacuum. Fear and discontent have prevailed. Administratively speaking, if there was talk of a two-headed executive branch until 1978, since 1978 there has been talk of a rudderless executive branch.

Administrative upset has been so widespread that problems are not being solved but accentuated. Social problems are gaining wider scope. This has accentuated discontent. No solutions are being reached. Problems seem to catch the administration by surprise. Thus, the administration is constantly overcome by the scope of the situations that arise. This is due to a single, simple reason, or to many reasons. The administration is superficial and that is so because it lacks substance and a real political base to rule.

In public financing, the effect of the incumbent regime is enormous. We have witnessed uncontrollable public spending that went beyond squandering and mismanagement. Therefore, we experienced a $16 million deficit last year, the highest ever in the history of the republic. We have seen government spending exceed the growth rate and also, for the first time in history, direct taxes are not even enough to cover capital and interest payments on the government's obligations. It has also managed the budget capriciously. Unbudgeted spending totaled $135 million in 1974 and $98 million in 1978. From 1974 to 1978, unbudgeted spending totaled $441 million.

ASSOCIATION OF SUPERVISORS SUPPORTS EDUCATIONAL REFORM

PA102227 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The National Association of [Educational] Supervisors, meeting in Las Tablas on the occasion of its third congress, has decided to support the changes being made to the educational system based on the guidelines of the educational reform. The association believes that the guidelines consolidate the natural wishes of the people. The association urges all sectors interested in the development of the country's education to make an objective, critical and scientific evaluation of the achievements, difficulties and limitations observed under the current process of educational changes in order to improve the quality of education. Moreover, the supervisors made a patriotic call to President Aristides Royo and his government team to intervene in order to coordinate the government position with the just aspirations of Panamanian educators.

REPORT ON LEADERS TO ATTEND 1 OCTOBER CEREMONIES

PA120235 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Five presidents, two prime ministers, the Nicaraguan Government junta and the U.S. vice president have confirmed their participation in the ceremonies to mark the effectiveness of the Torrijos-Carter treaties on 1 October. The presidents who have confirmed their attendance are Jose Lopez Portillo from Mexico, Rodrigo Carazo from Costa Rica, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala from Colombia, Luis Herrera Campins from Venezuela and Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez from Peru.

Spanish President [as heard] Adolfo Suarez, Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, the members of the Nicaraguan junta of National Reconstruction and U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale will also attend.

The presidents of Bolivia, Walter Guevara Arce, and Ecuador, Jaime Roldos, have yet to acknowledged their invitations. Other special guests are three former presidents who always supported Panama's recovery efforts; Carlos Andres Perez from Venezuela, Daniel Oduber from Costa Rica and Alfonso Lopez Michelsen from Colombia. Other distinguished guests who have confirmed their participation are OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila and Economic Commission for Latin America Secretary General Enrique Iglesias. IDB President Antonio Ortiz Mena has excused himself from participating. French Secretary of State to the Foreign Ministry Olivier Stirn, and well-known novelists Graham Greene and Gabriel Garcia Marquez will also be in attendance.

GOVERNMENT CENSORSHIP ON 8 SEP DEMONSTRATION CRITICIZED

PA101749 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Balbino Macias commentary on "Analisis Y Accion" program]

[Excerpt] As all of you know, all of the people coming from the interior, the people of Chiriqui and Los Santos, were not permitted to arrive. Since early Saturday morning, the National Guard had surrounded the area around the Legislative Palace. Despite this, there were people all around the area. However, government censorship only permitted Televisora Nacional to air a shot of the area near the Bank of America before the problems started. Government censorship did not permit the television station to broadcast the other shots. Channel 4 only showed part of 4th of July Avenue. There were people all around the Legislative Palace. None of this was shown on television, thanks to government censorship.

COSTA RICA

AUTHORITIES BLOCK ENTRY OF NICARAGUAN FSLN MEMBERS

PA111729 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1659 GMT 11 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 11 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican authorities stationed at the border with Nicaragua have decided to restrict the entrance of Sandinist National Liberation Front members (FSLN), who overthrew Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime in July.

The measure is aimed at armed and uniformed guerrillas whose documents are not in order, explained Miguel Sandoval, commander of the rural assistance guard, stationed along the border area.

According to Sandoval, up until 10 days ago, the Nicaraguan combatants kept entering Costa Rican territory near the border, claiming that the area was "no man's land."

Reportedly, the Sandinists often showed up bringing some piece of paper without any seal or letterhead, signed by some FSLN commander who requested a pass for these persons so they could carry out special missions in Costa Rica.

NEW ARRIVAL DATE SET FOR SPANISH LEADER'S VISIT

PA112238 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Although it was originally announced that the visit of Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez would take place on 25 September, Foreign Ministry sources have said that changes have been made in his official schedule. They indicated that this high government official will arrive on 27 September, which means that he will be staying in Costa Rica over the weekend.

Suarez will meet with President Rodrigo Carazo and will tour several places in the country. Of greatest importance is the fact that he will sign some economic and cultural cooperation agreements with our country.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT SAYS SUBVERSION BEHIND DESTABILIZING PLOT

PA112207 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1805 GMT 11 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero today charged that attempts were being made to destabilize this country through illegal international subversion.

The president told ACAN-EFE that there was evidence of several psychological pressures being applied here. He asked the people to be calm, patient and prudent in the face of this wave of rumors.

A demonstration of students, workers and other sectors had been announced for today to demand the release of political prisoners which the government claims not to have and also to demand solutions to several national problems.

The chief of state told ACAN-EFE that that leftist activity has created nervousness in San Salvador and is aimed at causing unrest.

He noted that security forces are alert, prudent and watchful. He indicated that orders from abroad were issued, aimed at creating chaos in El Salvador, but that the forces intent on promoting chaos here lack the citizens' support. San Salvador appeared calm today and reports from the interior indicated a similar situation.

In reference to statements attributed to Viron Vaky, U.S. State Department official, calling for advanced presidential elections in El Salvador, Romero said that no one would dare commit such an effrontery because the Salvadoran political constitution clearly sets the presidential term of office.

On the announced future visit of U.S. Special Ambassador William Bowdler, principal negotiator in the crisis of Nicaragua, President Romero said he had no knowledge of such a visit in this country, but that he would receive him just as the last time when they discussed Central American problems.

Romero dismissed the existence of U.S. pressures to force changes in El Salvador and said that the United States, as the leader of democracy, has the obligation to be concerned with developments in its scope of influence and that it would be irresponsible not to show concern.

PRESIDENT DISMISSES IMPORTANCE OF NONALINED APPRAISALS

PA112223 Paris AFP in Spanish 1839 GMT 11 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 11 Sep (AFP)--Salvadoran President Carlos Humberto Romero dismissed the importance today of the appraisal of his government made during the signing of the final declaration of the sixth nonalined summit which was held in Havana. The chief of state said that he was not amazed by "the many opinions voiced against my government and against El Salvador in general, since democracies in all parts of the world are subject to international pressures."

BPR TO HOLD MARCH, ASK FOR PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION

PA102114 Paris AFP in Spanish 2002 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Sep (AFP)--Several groups belonging to the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] have called for a rally and a march on San Salvador tomorrow morning. The march will apparently begin in the city of Soyapango, some 9 km east of San Salvador, and will enter San Salvador via Ilopango Boulevard, the main street which joins the capital with the eastern part of the country, especially with the international airport.

The BPR became known internationally in May when it took over the French, Venezuelan and Costa Rican embassies, holding diplomats hostage.

Meanwhile, several members of the BPR continue occupying Catholic churches and factories in the country demanding, as they put it, the release of political prisoners and politicians who have disappeared and a salary increase.

Members of another opposition group, the United Popular Action Front [FAPU], are also occupying several Catholic churches in the country. Today the El Calvario church was occupied. It is located southwest of the San Salvador commercial area.

The members of the BPR say that they are going to ask for the resignation of President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

Today's newspapers report that on a road 110 km from the capital, 7 students were machinegunned to death by several masked individuals who blocked their way as they were heading for a picnic. The papers do not say who killed them or why they were killed.

HONDURAS

RADIO STATION CLAIMS SANDINISTS ATTACK CUSTOMS HOUSE

PA102102 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1612 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Radio America reported here today that Nicaraguan Sandinist forces attacked the Guasaule customs house in eastern Honduras at dawn yesterday. According to the Tegucigalpa station, the shooting by the Sandinists resulted in one Nicaraguan and one Costa Rican civilian being wounded. A Radio America reporter said that the Honduran Army did not respond to the heavy machinegun fire unleashed by the Sandinists between 0100 and 0300 yesterday.

The newsman said that the Guasaule custom house contains bulletholes, evidence of the Sandinists' aggression on Honduran soil. The radio station gave no details on what motivated the attack by the Sandinists and did not say on what side of the border the wounded civilians were when the shooting began.

As a result of the attack, the Honduran Army High Command today was still sending troops to the border area to reinforce contingents there to repel any possible Sandinist attack.

It is expected that the Honduran military government will issue a statement this morning [as received] on the Sandinist attack on the customs house.

NICARAGUA

CARRION DENIES ATTACK ON HONDURAN CUSTOMS HOUSE

PA111705 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Sep PA

[Excerpts] An ACAN-EFE report, datelined 10 September, in the sister Republic of Honduras, according to which Sandinists attacked a Honduran customs house, is completely false. We will now hear Commander Luis Carrion, second commander of the People's Sandinist Army:

[Begin Carrion recording] The main reason I summoned you to this press conference is an ACAN-EFE report datelined 10 September, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. The text of the report is as follows:

Regarding this report, we have conducted appropriate investigations and the report is totally false. We do not know the reason for this ACAN-EFE report. Our chief of operations traveled to the northern border and was told that total calm has prevailed there.

Some shots were indeed heard on the Honduran side on the date mentioned in the report, but our comrades did not participate in this. Nor did Honduran Army members stationed at the border feel in any way threatened.

As I said before, we do not know why this report was worded this way.

Furthermore, Comrade Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge contacted the Honduran Army chief of the General Staff, who said he had not received any official report [word indistinct] on this incident.

Obviously, if Hondurans really felt they were being attacked or if indeed they were sending troops to the border, this undoubtedly, would not have been the chief of the General Staff's response.

We have also been able to verify that there is no mobilization of Honduran troops along the border, at least not one visible from our side, which is what this report seems to suggest. In other words, nothing has happened, all is normal and we want this to be made absolutely clear, because there are forces interested in (?hampering) our relations with the other countries of the area. Sometimes the news agencies are caught off guard, but nothing has really happened. [end recording]

CERO REVEALS ACTIVITIES OF KILLER OUTFIT

PA092014 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0030 GMT 9 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Anastasio Somoza Debayle's son, Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, used to manage an organization of individuals licensed to kill. This information was disclosed here today Saturday by Commander Eden Pastora Gomez--the legendary Commander Cero--in statements to newsmen at a penitentiary in this capital.

Commander Cero said that "El Chiguin," (the boy), as Somoza Portocarrero was called, used to control an organization called "Anticommunist Services" [Servicios Anticomunistas--SAC] formed by agents that "could kill you without having to account for it." Pastora said that the members of the SAC killed many Sandinist fighters and civilians in the country.

The SAC was so powerful that it was higher than the National Security Office--the political police--which in turn was higher than other offices in the late national army.

Commander Cero said that 50 SAC members are under arrest and will be tried by popular revolutionary courts. He said that among the 50 is a German citizen (whose name was not revealed) who, besides participating in the killing of Sandinists also beat correspondents of foreign news agencies.

In the last days of the Sandinist final offensive, this German mercenary went to the Intercontinental Hotel in Managua and, accompanied by two National Guardsmen, pointed his gun at correspondents of foreign news agencies, including an ACAN-EFE representative. During that same period, this German mercenary also mistreated a Dominican and Brazilian correspondent. He took away the Dominican's camera and held the Brazilian under arrest in his hotel.

Commander Cero said he was considering what should be done with the German mercenary, who has "a face like a school professor" which easily "hides the fact that he is a dangerous man."

BORGE WARNS ENEMIES NOT TO RETURN

PA110507 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA

[Speech / Nicaraguan Interior Minister Thomas Borge at 1 September event commemorating Pancasan heroic effort in Revolutionary Plaza, Managua--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Let our enemies not have too many fantasies because we say we are generous.

We are not saying that our hearts are made of butter; our hearts are made of butter only for the fallen martyrs. [applause] Our hearts are made of rock for our enemies. [applause]

We can be tender with children, but we have a heart made of iron for assassins, thieves and the exploiters of our people. [applause] And they claim they are going to return. They say they are coming to save Nicaragua from communism [jeers from crowd] and that they will return. We do not want them to return to try any adventure against peace because we want to prevent any bloodshed and the destruction of what is left. But if they do come back, the old watchword of being generous in victory and merciless in battle will immediately become: "We will be merciless in battle and merciless in victory." [applause] We do not want them to come back, but if they come here to impose counterrevolutionary violence, we will confront them, without hesitation, with revolutionary violence. [applause]

And if they come to sow counterrevolutionary terror, we will confront that with revolutionary terror. [applause] However, it will be a terror against the enemies of the revolution, terror and violence against the enemies of the people and against the Somozists because, as of victory day, our people will never be the victims of anyone.

When I speak about terror, I am speaking about the unity of the people, about the unity of revolutionaries, about the strength of our glorious army, because the unity of the people alone, the monolithic unity of the Sandinists and the strength of our army alone are quite enough--and perhaps too much--to sow terror in their hearts. [applause]

Do not let them come back. Let us also hope that those helping them will think twice and not get involved in a senseless adventure. We have specific data on what they are doing outside but close to Nicaragua, and of course, we are not referring to our friend, the government of Costa Rica. [applause]

Let them be careful because we Sandinists can be excellent friends but also excellent enemies. [applause]

This is an irreversible revolution and only a stupid person or an idiot cannot realize this historic fact. Hundreds, thousands--as many as they want--can come here. We will be waiting for them. [applause] If they could not defeat us when they held power, when they had tanks, planes and all the power structures in their hands, how are they going to defeat us now when it is we who have power and are indestructible? [applause]

It would take a very stupid person to attack our country. And if by any chance they receive so much help from their friends that tens of thousands of them come, with tanks, planes and everything, we are absolutely sure that our people will defend the territory housing the tombs of Sandino and Fonseca Amador to the last inch. [applause]

Let us hope that all of us understand what kind of person a Sandinist must be. Those who wear their uniforms to walk around in a prepotent manner, talking arrogantly, abusing the people because of their guns and taking justice into their own hands--those are not and cannot be Sandinists. The humble and simple people are the Sandinists, those [applause] who represent the people. We Sandinists have not come to execute our people; we have come to guide our people.

Very soon we will try criminals, and we are absolutely sure that revolutionary justice will be dealt to them. Who is going to try the criminals? The people are going to try them. [applause] The courts that will try the criminals will be composed of persons from the midst of the masses. The people will be harsh with the criminals. [applause] And we too will be harsh with anyone breaking the norms of revolutionary justice. With [word indistinct] we will also be harsh.

Somozists have nothing to do in Nicaragua. They lost their political rights, and it is necessary that all, at all levels, understand that they also lost their economic rights. And we are not going to yield in this regard.

The land they stole, the lands they grabbed from the peasants [words indistinct], that land will be recovered by the Agrarian Reform Institute directed by Dr [words indistinct].

SEALS CHANGED AFTER BORGE'S SIGNATURE FORGED

PA071552 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Since irresponsible individuals have forged Comrade Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge's signature, all previous seals of the Interior Ministry have been withdrawn. Documents signed by the minister will be issued on ministry stationery and will bear the new seal.

COMMUNIQUE DESIGNATES INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICER

PA112003 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Communique by the Interior Ministry's Information Office--no date given; read by announcer]

[Text] Pursuant to instructions by the interior minister and commander of the revolution, Tomas Borge Martinez, the people are hereby informed that Comrade Mrs Consuelo Orue Guilmore has been appointed human relations officer at the Interior Ministry's information and grievance department. She will be in charge of receiving all information that our revolutionary people may make available to clear up the heinous assassination of Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal. Consuelo Orue is the sister of martyr Ricardo Orue, killed by the Somoza dictatorship in Jiloa Forest. Free fatherland or death!

ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION AT SANDINIST BARRACKS KILLS 11

PA120209 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua--A big explosion in a Sandinist barracks in Villanueva, 140 km west of Managua, killed 11 persons, wounded 23 and damaged several residences, it was reported today.

The explosion, which according to reports was a regrettable accident, took place yesterday but the details were announced today by Commander Joaquin Cuadra, chief of staff of the Sandinist Army.

Commander Cuadra said that detonators, 40 sticks of dynamite, grenades, 30 mortars and other materiel were being prepared to be sent to the main army headquarters in Managua and that the explosion occurred when this was being done.

ARMY COLLECTS VEHICLES USED BY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS

PA080438 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army, following instructions issued by the army General Command and at the request of the attorney general's office, is collecting the vehicles which are in the hands of unauthorized persons. The measure was adopted in view of the fact that there are many persons, including army members, who are circulating in vehicles they have no business using because all vehicles which were owned by Somozists are now part of the national inventory. It is up to the trust office to decide the destination and use of the vehicles. The vehicles recovered include certain vehicles which are not affected by Decree No 3 of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and may be claimed by the respective owners after presenting the legal documents.

GOVERNMENT RESTRICTS DISPLAY OF PHOTOS

PA071724 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] No public offices will display photos other than those of Sandino and Carlos Fonseca Amador. This decision was made by the interior minister and announced in a decree-law published today. This closes the era of personality cults which had become entrenched under Somoza.

Formerly, all public offices contained, in elegant frames, photographs of the tyrant who submerged Nicaragua in the most profound pain and helplessness, but things have changed. Now there will be no more personality cults.

FOREIGN DOCTORS AT WORK IN VARIOUS CITIES

PA070437 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] International medical brigades are doing an excellent job in taking care of our country's health problems. In Rivas Department there are three brigades working in several communities. Cuban, Panamanian and Puerto Rican doctors, 18 in all, are taking care of children exclusively. Montonero Peronist doctors are working in Carazo. There are Cuban and Panamanian brigades in Masaya. In Managua, we only have Cuban doctors, who are working at the Alejandro Davalia Bolanos Hospital, the Fernando Velez Paiz Hospital and in Ciudad Sandino. Doctors from the FRG are in Matagalpa. Italians have set up a hospital in Boato and there is also a Cuban medical brigade in Zelaya Department. The aforementioned brigades are part of the international aid that governments are giving Nicaragua to meet the health problems created by Anastasio Somoza's genocidal air raids against the population.